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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The MADRAS COURIER received by Dawk yesterday, announced the arrival at Ceylon of the ship TRIUMPH from London, the 25th of September. In the course of the day, we had the pleasure of receiving a private letter, from a Gentleman who came out passenger in this vessel, giving us the more important heads of late European intelligence; together with a correct List of his fellow Passengers, which will be found in the last sheet. Our Correspondent states, that Mr. Canning, after having relinquished the Oriental Prize for the Foreign Secretaryship, had recommended Mr. Wynn as successor to the Marquess of Hastings in the Government of India. Other reports name Lord Maryborough; but as this vessel left the downs about the same time as the RESCUE, it is not probable that she can have brought any precise intelligence regarding this important point.

Our growling Co-temporary brought two grievous complaints against us yesterday: first, that we have inserted an Article on Indian Affairs, formerly published by him; and secondly, that we HAVE NOT inserted a certain Article on Indian Affairs, which has appeared in his pages;—thus exemplifying the fable of blowing both hot and cold with the same breath. On these two points, however, we shall endeavour to please him.

Agreeable to his advice that we should look back into the bulky Folio of the BULL, we have done so, and find some valuable information on Nautical Affairs. For instance, in the BULL of the 21st ultimo, we find that "A Member suggested to Parliament that Vessels of any burden may proceed to India." VESSELS OF ANY BURDEN MAY PROCEED TO INDIA! We have already bestowed the due meed of praise on this notable discovery; and we then recommended that the power of Summary Transmission should be suspended till JOHN BULL had doubled the Cape in a Dingy! Has he yet performed this wonderful nautical experiment? or has he ascertained by actual trial the possibility of making the voyage in "a vessel of any burthen" by the way of Cape Horn? We also find it stated in the said Paper, that "the above intelligence may be relied on." May the BULL's word indeed be relied on?—Then, there was in the month of September "Great distress in Ireland from scarcity of Grain." The English and Irish Newspapers, to be sure, agree in affirming the contrary; some representing the harvest as more abundant than any within the last fifty years. But these newsmongers must be all fools and impostors; for JOHN BULL says "his intelligence may be relied on."

With regard to the Correspondence published by the BULL on the 16th of January, we are sorry to inform our peevish Co-temporary, that it had the bad luck to be anticipated by more valuable information on the same subject published in the JOURNAL about a week earlier. So that while we do think "the improvement of the Navigation laws, (as already said), and especially those respecting the tonnage of vessels trading between Great Britain and this country, a matter of great interest;" we apprehend the Correspondence in question, which can apparently conduce very little to this object, was published as soon as its importance demanded. True, JOHN BULL has made us say that the Correspondence itself is "matter of great interest," accusing us of keeping such matter back; but this is merely perverting our language, and giving just as correct a representa-

tion of our meaning as he did of the state of Ireland, when he said she was in "great distress from scarcity of grain;" or of the Pacific and Indian Oceans when he supposed it possible they might be navigated in a Dingy.

As our Co-temporary has harped so long on the Report of the Debate at the India House taken from his favorite NEW TIMES, we hope he will not blame us for allowing it a corner in our Paper, although several of the most respectable London Journals do not seem to have thought it worth their attention, otherwise we should prefer something more full and substantial than the slops of the NEW TIMES which the EASTERN BULL swallows so greedily. The oriental Philo-Slop has cackled over this morsel, as if the English Newspapers contained nothing valuable besides, and as if he thought it were really of more consequence than the repeal of "three hundred acts of Parliament," regarding the navigation laws,—the scarcity of grain in Ireland, or the navigation of the Pacific in a bumboat or "vessel of any burden."

London, September 10.—This morning at about two o'clock, a riot of an alarming description took place in Oxford Buildings, Oxford street, in which one man, named James Morgan nearly lost his life, and several others were severely injured. It appears that a party of the lowest order of Irish were regaling themselves in Oxford-buildings, when, at the above hour, a dispute arose between two men which gave rise to the challenge; the consequence was, that the friends of each party feeling incensed, they commenced a general fight, and armed themselves with pokers, sticks, broom handles, and every sort of weapon that they could grasp, and retired into the street, when the greatest confusion prevailed. A mob of nearly 200 persons were fighting in the most desperate manner, and among the complaints, were several women, many of whom were dreadfully beaten. The cries of "murder," together with the shrieks of the females, alarmed the whole neighbourhood, and in a short time the intelligence of the riot came to the ears of Sadler, Drnmond and a party of the Bow-street patrol, who proceeded to the spot. The appearance of the officers seemed to endow the rioters with fresh energy, and with their weapons they made a most desperate attack upon and severely beat them. In order to protect themselves, they were obliged to resort to their staves, with which many of the rioters received severe blows. Several men and women were lying senseless on the ground, among whom was one man (Morgan) supposed to be dead; he was carried away for medical assistance covered with blood. He had received a dreadful blow on the back of the head, apparently from a poker. The outrage at length arrived to such a pitch that the officers were obliged to have recourse to the aid of the military, when a party of soldiers had the effect of dispersing the mob, and restoring peace, to the neighbourhood. Several of the ring-leaders were apprehended and carried to the watch house. This morning the entire of the party, thirteen in number, were brought to Marlborough-street, Police office, the neighbourhood of which was excessively thronged and the office crowded almost to suffocation. The prisoners were all locked up, and had not been brought before Mr. Roe, the Magistrate, at half-past one o'clock. The wounded man is not expected to recover.

Maritime Administration.—We refer our readers to an article from Babia, for fresh ground of serious complaint against this Government with regard to its maritime administration. The

subject cannot be placed in any new light, nor can the just murmurs of our merchants be enforced by any untried strength of argument or language. British lives and property, when abandoned in the Archipelago by their own flag, have owed their security to the charitable interference of the French officers. In the West Indies, when our ships, and merchandise, and seamen have been left by the English Admiralty a defenceless prey to the inhuman pirates, the refuse of all nations, the flag of the United States has interposed to save us, while their Press has indulged itself in contemptuous remarks on our imbecility. Here, again, on the supposed eve of a period of general commotion and danger in the province of Bahia, the great scene of commercial activity and depot of British property in Brazil, the same French patronage, which we had experienced to a degree so essential but so mortifying in the seas of Europe, pursues us across the Atlantic with its insulting generosity; and spreads and multiplies through distant regions, the reproaches of mankind against the incapable directors of the first naval Power on the globe.

Brazil.—*Bahia, July 13.*—The works for the defence of the city proceed with great ardour and rapidity. All the slaves that can be met with, are compelled to labour at the trenches, and the preparations will in a short time be complete. The situation of the General, however, appears every day becoming more arduous and difficult. The native troops, which were disarmed in February, have almost universally fled to the neighbouring parts, to join their countrymen in arms, and a great many of the Brazilians enrolled in the City Regiment of Militia have followed their example: even the European battalions have not been without desertion: still he is powerful, having at his disposal the Treasury of the province, and his partisans, confident of success, have wantonly insulted the members of the Provisional Government, conceiving them unfavourable to their cause: this body is now left with scarcely the shadow of power.

Foreigners are hitherto respected, and when the crisis arrives, I trust we shall escape insult. The French Commodore has, in a manner highly honourable to himself, made a communication to the Consul, offering us the protection of his ship, being, as he says, the only neutral ship of war in the port—a fact which we cannot, without humiliation, confess.

It is now about two months since any British armed vessel has appeared here, notwithstanding the unsettled aspect of affairs which this city has long exhibited; there being as is well known to our Government, seldom less than 300,000£ of English capital in this province.—*Times Sept. 13.*

Brazil.—Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 27th May, 1822.

"I have long since concluded, from observations made on the bias of public feeling, that the independence of this country of Portugal was resolved upon by the ruling authority, and they would bring things to issue in such away as to occasion the smallest shock to society, by gradually leading the minds of the people to look for such an event, to reflect upon the consequences of it, and to prepare themselves to meet it manfully, as it would inevitably occur.

The Prince has been declared perpetual Protector and Defender of the United Kingdom of Brazil. A Petition, signed by the citizens of this place, has been presented to him, praying that he would call Cortes—the same has been done by a Deputation from the province of Rio Grande, and in due time, it is expected all the provinces this side of Para will adopt similar measures; these are, however, mere forms necessary in the political drama to preserve consistency, and furnish the Prince and his Ministers with plausible pretexts for introducing the preludes to the grand finale, a catastrophe which will probably follow close after. A Cortes will doubtless be called ere long, and one of their first acts of legislation will perhaps be, to dignify the Prince by a new elevated title. All the measures which have hitherto been taken, appear to have been well digested and successful. I do not feel competent to pass an opinion on the subject, but have full confidence the event will secure to this country all it can desire; there appears to be a sober, well regulated judgment exer-

cised on all occasions, and it is not unlikely the mettlesome rashness and impetuosity of the Cortes in Lisbon, will assist to advance the designs of this Government more safely than they could otherwise do themselves, and enable them to pass the most dangerous and fearful passages in their career with comparative safety; and when the vapour of delusion has passed, and they awake from the dream of security which their pride, self-importance, and contempt for these people have produced, they will discover the object of their desire to be so far beyond their reach, as to abandon the pursuit in despair. A very important and auspicious change is already manifest here—the people have an assured confidence in the Government—express a contempt for the designs of the Cortes, and feel themselves of some importance in society, which is gradually inspiring self-respect; while the press is diffusing information, and calling forth a spirit of inquiry which induces a disposition to political discussion, that will gradually enlist the moral force of the country on the side of the reformers, and perhaps enable them to go through with their plans, while the Trans-Atlantic Government are deliberating how to secure their authority over them, which being determined upon, it is doubtful whether they will have the means and ability to apply or attempt with vigour.

Sentiments of profound respect and veneration for the Cortes, and Court of Portugal, are pompously displayed and artfully expressed on all occasions by the authorities, while at the same time the people are encouraged to free discussion on their deliberations and pretensions, and eagerly seizing on occasions best calculated to expose the absurdity of their designs or the imbecility of their councils; this gradually extinguishes the deep sense of veneration which it has always been the policy of the Portuguese Ministry to inculcate into their minds, for the Government and Royal Family, from infancy to old age, and which was more general and sincere, perhaps, than in any other country, until the revolution in Portugal manifested to them, that they had national rights, out of which they had been judged, and that those whom they had been thus accustomed to honour and respect, were wholly unworthy of those sentiments, as well by the prejudicial and imbecile policy that distinguished their Government, as their abandoned and profligate conduct as individuals. The Cortes, meanwhile, are adopting measures well calculated to alienate the affections of the Brazilians. This Government is purely Brazilian, and professes singleness of feeling towards the prosperity and happiness of their country: and, at the same time that they pretend a high respect for the Cortes, and willingness to remain connected with Portugal, in their correspondence with that Government, they temper their communications so as to exasperate and irritate—a policy well adapted to embarrass the deliberations of their opponents, and prevent an exposure of their designs, until they are ready to devolve them, by diverting attention from them."

Evelyn's Memoirs.—A Morning Paper relates the following curious circumstances, as having led to the discovery of these invaluable reliques. We hope, for the credit of the Lady, that the anecdote is not entirely true:—"A short time before the publication of the Memoirs of JOHN EVELYN, Mr. UPCOTT, of the London Institution, was at Wotton, in Surrey, the residence of the EVELYN family; and, sitting after supper with Lady EVELYN and Mrs. MOLYNEUX, his attention was attracted to a snippet made of feathers, on which the latter was employed." Ah, Mrs. MOLYNEUX, we have all of us our hobbies," said Mr. UPCOTT. "Very true, Mr. UPCOTT," rejoined Lady EVELYN, "and may I take the liberty of asking what yours is?"—"Why mine, Madam, from a very early age, has been the collecting of the handwriting of men of eminence." "What, I suppose," Mrs. MOLYNEUX said, "you would care for things like these," unfolding one of her thread cases, which was formed of a letter written by SARAH, Duchess of MARLBOROUGH. "Indeed, I should very much." "Oh, if that be your taste," said Lady EVELYN, "we can easily satisfy you. This house is full of such matters; there is a whole washing-basket full of letters and other papers of old Mr. EVELYN, in the garret, which I was so tired of seeing, that I ordered the housemaid the other day to

light the fires with them; but probably she may not yet have done it.' The bell was rung, the basket appeared untouched—and the result was the publication of the Memoirs of JOHN EVELYN.

Scotland.—National Monument and his Majesty's Statue.—The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, have voted one hundred guineas to the National Monument, and fifty guineas for his MAJESTY'S Statue; the writers of the Signet have voted three hundred guineas for his MAJESTY'S Statue; the Celtic Society fifty guineas, and the Goldsmiths' Company ten guineas, for the same purpose.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Canal, from Beer Harbour to Bridgewater.—We congratulate the public on the prospect there now is, of the long-projected scheme of forming a communication between the British and Bristol channels, by means of a canal, from Beer-harbour to Bridgewater, being at length carried into effect. An actual survey is now in progress, with a view to an application to Parliament in the ensuing Session. This important communication will be effected at a very moderate expence, compared with all former calculations, on the plan which has been adopted at the Budo Canal.

Stockport Weavers.—THE MANCHESTER MERCURY lately asserted that the Stockport Weavers were in a flourishing condition, and received from 20s. to 30s. a week each. The Secretary of the cotton weavers there, Joseph Sherwin, has, in an able letter to THE MANCHESTER GAZETTE, contradicted the assertion. The average earning of these men do not exceed 8s. a week. He adds—"Although provisions are moderately cheap, they are in a state of starvation, and regard the approaching winter with terror and dismay, not being provided with necessary bedding, &c. to keep them warm during the season."

Spotted Typhus Fever.—We are sorry to hear, that a great number of the Gentry in the County of Roscommon are severely attacked with the spotted typhus fever. The infection was caught by those gentlemen in the humane act of distributing oatmeal to the numerous distressed objects in that county.—*Armagh Volunteer.*—*Morn. Chron. Sept. 12.*

The following case carries with it so romantic, not to say improbable an air, that we confess we have our suspicions there has been somewhere invention at work. We however lay it before our readers as we received it:—

Desperate Outrage at Newington in Surrey.—On Monday night last (Sept. 9.) a most desperate attack was made on the house of Mr. Samuel Passey, Printer, and Stationer, opposite Newington Church, by a banditti of 20 or 30 ruffians, most of them armed with heavy bludgeons, and their leader with a tremendous butcher's cleaver. From inquiry we learn, that near ten o'clock on the above night, Mr. Passey and his family were retiring to bed, when a knock came to the street door. Mr. P. imagined it was a customer, for whom he had printed some cards, and that he had called for them. He therefore desired his apprentice to go down into the shop and deliver them. On the boy getting to the street door, he called out 'Who's there?' He was answered by a man outside, 'let me in, I want your master.' The boy replied 'he is gone to bed, tell me what you want.' At the same time opening the door a little, upon which a desperate rush was made, the door burst open, and the boy was knocked down. Mr. Passey, hearing a noise below, ran down stairs, followed by Mrs. Passey and the rest of the family, when they found the passage filled with ruffians, and others standing on the steps of the door to prevent any person from going out. Mr. Passey addressed them, and inquired of their leader (who stood first, with a large cleaver over his shoulder) what they wanted in such numbers, and at that hour of the night? The leader answered, 'We want money, and money we will have—won't we?' at the same time turning round to his gang. Mr. P. desired them to depart, as he would not comply with their demand, and desired his apprentice to go for assistance. One of the gang, who had possession of the entrance, exclaimed—'Any person who dare attempt to pass will die.' Mr. P.

: finding he could not get any assistance from outside, mustered all his family, amounting to six persons, four of whom were females, and desired the yard dog to be let loose upon the intruders; upon which the leader exclaimed—'Aye, let him come near us, and we will butcher him and you afterwards,' at the same time raising his cleaver above his head. The remainder of the gang were now forcing themselves into the passage, and Mrs. P. was so dreadfully alarmed that she went into hysterics. In vain Mr. P. desired them to leave the house, but they with horrid execrations declared they would not depart till their demand was complied with. Mr. P. desired his apprentice to go out over the back of the premises to call the assistance of some private watchmen that were at some distance, there being none near the spot, upon which the whole of the banditti made a precipitate retreat. Mr. Passey has posted large bills, offering a reward for the apprehension of any of this daring gang, and describing the person of their leader. Yesterday information of the affair was given at Union-ball office, and Hall, the chief officer, is in active pursuit of the ruffians."—*Morning Chronicle, September 22.*

Canning.—Curiosity will be a good deal excited, after all that has passed, to see Mr. Canning kiss hands, upon his next appointment to a seat in the Cabinet. It would be almost worth while to send for the Edinburgh lady who detected the almost imperceptible shrug with which his Majesty received a leading Scotch Advocate and Editor of a certain REVIEW.

Switzerland.—Sir Watkins and Lady Harriet Williams Wynn have arrived at Berne, Switzerland, on a visit to their brother, his Excellency Henry Wynn, from the German Spa.—[That most indefensible job, the Swiss Embassy, it seems, supplies an immense number of family facilities. The bargain and sale conduct of this Cambrian race is truly edifying].

East India House.—At a Court of East India Proprietors convened to consider of a Bill, now pending in Parliament, by which all accounts between the East India Company and the Government, up to the 30th of April, 1822, are finally arranged.

The Chairman laid before the Court copies of all Correspondence between the Directors of the East India Company, and the treasury, on the subject of the final settlement of accounts.

The clerk read to the Court the various letters which had passed between Mr. Linsington and the proposal of the Earl of Liverpool with respect to the agreement. From these documents it appeared that the original sum claimed by the East India Company was £682,000. From this sum various deductions had been made by Government for overcharge on shipping, and particularly for a balance, with the interest, on a former account, amounting to £199,102. The ultimate arrangement, therefore, was, that "the public should pay to the East India Company the sum of £1,300,000, and relinquish all right to stores on the island of St. Helena, up to the 30th April, 1822." The Company was also "to retain its right to all sums due from the Navy Board for stores supplied, and for interest thereon up to the 30th April, 1822."

The Clerk next proceeded to read a report from the "Committee of Correspondence" appointed to investigate the accounts between the Government and the East India Company. The report reduced the inquiry into four distinct heads—1st, The total claim of the Company upon the public up to the 30th April, 1822, 2dly, The total claim of the public upon the Company up to the same period. 3dly, The objection made by Government to certain items in the accounts. And 4thly, The terms of adjustment finally agreed upon. It first appeared that the total claim of the Company up to the 20th April, 1822, was £18,519,059. The Public claim was 12,866,843

Balance	£5,682,216
From this balance of £5,682,216, the Government had made considerable deductions amounting in the whole to £101,908.	This sum, if deducted from the original balance of £5,682,216,

would still leave a claim by the Company of 530,308L. The Company had advanced further claims, some of which had been agreed to by the Government; and the final agreement was, "that the public should pay to the Company 1,300,000L to be applied to the redemption of the public funds created by the loan of 1812; that the public property in the island of St. Helena should remain in the hands of the Company; that the Company should be paid to the amount of stores furnished to the Navy Board; that the Company should retain the property of the Government in the spices imported from the Malaccas; and that the Company should forego all expenses in the island of St. Helena subsequent to April, 1821, the accounts not having been received thereon.

The Chairman then stated, that the Court, being in full possession of the facts, the only question now to be decided was, whether the Bill now pending in Parliament met with the approbation of the Court of Proprietors. The result of the measure would be, that 1,300,000L of the actual debt of the Company to the public would be discharged, and further, that in October next a sum of 500,000L would be produced from the treasury of the Company to extinguish the whole debt.

The adjustment was considered by those who had entered into the details of the subject to be most fair and equitable on both sides. (*hear*). There was a circumstance which he thought proper to mention, because it was one which would give some pain to every one who was interested in the affairs of the Company. The circumstance to which he alluded, was the necessity on the part of the Company of abandoning an old claim of 900,000L for the capture of Ceylon and the Eastern Isles. That claim however, had been so completely set aside by the decided opinions of two Committees of the House of Commons that it would have been a fruitless attempt to have persisted in it. The charges made by the Company upon the public for the expeditions to Java, the Malaccas, for advances in India and the expenses at St. Helena, had been admitted, and the whole amount had thus been amicably adjusted by the payment of 1,300,000L to the Company. The Directors did not consider that any advantage had been gained to the Company, by this arrangement, but deemed it a fair, legitimate, and honourable settlement. (*hear*) If some small advantage even had been allowed by the Company to the public, he felt convinced that to obtain a settlement of an account outstanding since 1793, the Court would consider it a salutary and beneficial arrangement. He then put the question that the Court do approve of the Bill now pending in Parliament.

Mr. Lowndes congratulated the Court upon this final settlement of accounts. He thought Government had behaved most liberally in making the arrangement, and said the Bill met with his most hearty concurrence.

Mr. Tucker was satisfied that all would concur in the approval of this arrangement, as it was concluded upon grounds the most fair and liberal.

The Chairman suggested that the original question, as to the approval of the measure, ought to be first put.

The question was accordingly put and carried *nem dis.*

The Doncaster St. Leger.—The unexpected result of the St. Leger Stakes this year, has been a fortunate event for the betting men. What is termed an *outside*, or a dark horse, always tells well for heavy bets. The Yorkshire cognoscenti had strangely missed their calculation upon this race. *Snap* was considered a better horse than the *Haphazard* colt, both belonging to the same owner (Mr. Powlett), and that horse having beat some very good ones in a previous race, *Snap's* winning the Leger was considered next to a certainty. The four first favourites were amongst the last horses. The winner *Theodore*, was thought less of than any one in the race, and one hundred to one was refused. He was in the same stable with Mr. Gaoigne's colt and filly. Plenty of trials had taken place. The colt was the favourite at

starting 8 to 1, and 30 to 1 against the filly, and both were considered quite superior to *Theodore*. So much for North country trial matches, when the first, second, and third horses were scarcely named in the race.—It is supposed, upon a moderate calculation that Mr. Peter, the owner of *Theodore*, has netted upwards of 50,000L. Never was greater surprise manifested than at the issue of the heat. Money was changing owners in the most rapid manner during the race; and several grooms of gentlemen have, by the event, been placed in independent circumstances. Mr. Byre's man won 2,000L. It is a remarkable event that *Theodore* was in his turn beat by *Snap*, the former great favourite for those Stakes, on Wednesday, (Sept. 18) when running for the Gascoigne Stakes of 100gs. each.—It would be endless to relate all that has been conjectured and said as to the cause of the event, as to picture the rage, the disappointment, and the exultation in the different countenances at the immense losses and gains. Two celebrated *legs*, who have raised themselves from very humble stations to considerable affluence, are said to have realized immense sums. It is, of course, not safe to mention names in cases of this kind. We may remark, however, that in a race like the Great St. Leger, where twenty-two horses ran, it was easy for a combination of jockeys, by jostling, &c. to make a good horse lose without any collusion on the part of the rider.

Robbery at the Norwich and Ipswich Mail.—The following are the particulars respecting the late robbery of the above mail:—Mr. Colchester, a confidential clerk in the service of Messrs. Alexander and Co., banks at Ipswich, and who has been in the habit, for a length of time, of coming to town with considerable sums of money entrusted to his care, and returning with the like—on the night of Wednesday the 11th Sept. he took his seat by the Norwich mail, and was returning home to Ipswich with a considerable bulk of uncancelled notes amounting to upwards of 40,000L which he had been paid by the London bankers. Messrs. Alexander and Co., it seems, have a box fixed up in the seat of the mail, for the purpose of giving an additional security to the conveyance of large sums of money transmitted backward and forward; and it was upon this box that Mr. Colchester kept his seat all the way to Ipswich, except for a few minutes. He was accompanied by three inside passengers, and only left his seat on two occasions, the first at Ingatesstone, where he took a glass of beer; the second time at Colchester; during the last he held the door in his hand, with his back to the other three inside passengers, and on neither occasion did he lose sight of his valuable treasure more than three or four minutes. It is therefore strongly suspected that these daring villains, who have obtained this immense booty, must have opened the box and robbed it of its contents during the short intervals Mr. C. lost sight of it, viz. at Ingatesstone and Colchester. These three persons appeared to be entire strangers to each other, and accompanied Mr. C. until he reached Colchester, where two of them left, and the third proceeded on, no doubt with the intention of occupying Mr. C.'s attention, and thus preventing him, in the presence of another person, from examining the safety of the property. Mr. Colchester continued proceeding on his journey with his passenger, in familiar conversation, and had not the least idea what had occurred, until he reached Ipswich, when he found, in the attempt of fixing the key to open the padlock, that the staple through which it was put, had been wrenched from off the side, and carefully placed back against the box, so that there was no appearance of its having been misplaced and thus the thieves had been enabled to take the lock with the staple off at their pleasure. The wrenching of the staple off, it is imagined, must have been done a few minutes before the mail left the inn-yard in town. As yet no part of the property has been discovered, nor any of the thieves apprehended who committed this immense robbery.

Houth Harbour.—This harbour, the work of twelve years, is at length completed, after the immense sum of nearly half a million of money being expended on it. It is, we are informed, to be placed under the care and superintendence of the Ballast Board.—*Bell's Messenger*, Sept. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—181—

Numbers of the Greeks.

Trust not for freedom to the Franks—
They have a king that buys and sells ;
In native swords and native ranks
The only hope of courage dwells.—BYRON.

La véritable charte de la liberté est l'indépendance contenue par la force. C'est avec le pointe de l'épée qu'on signe les diplomes qui assure cette prérogative naturelle.—VOLTAIRE.

(From the Scotsman of the 7th of September 1822)

As Russia has now renounced her warlike projects, and the Greeks engage single-handed in a struggle with the whole force of the Ottoman empire, the question with regard to their numbers has become of some importance. High as we rate the influence of moral causes, there is a disparity of strength against which nothing less than a miracle can prevail. Having shewn as yet but little disposition either to assist or sympathise with the Greeks, if we underrate their force, our apathy will gladly lay hold of the circumstance to represent the cause as hopeless and all foreign aid as vain. If we err on the other side, and suppose them to abound in numbers and in all the munitions of war, we do injustice to the courage and spirit which have stood in the place of physical strength, and which entitle them to the admiration and the succour of every Christian community.

In a late article, we stated our belief that the Greeks in European Turkey did not much exceed two millions, out of a population of seven or eight. A respectable and generally well-informed contemporary, controverts our statement, and refers to Dr. Hassell's work, to shew that the whole inhabitants of European Turkey amount to nine millions and a half, of whom five millions are Greeks. We agree with the MORNING CHRONICLE that with regard to a country so little known as Turkey, an approximation to the number of the people is all that can be obtained. In fact, all estimates pretending to precision in such a case are obvious delusions, and it is for this reason that we would reject entirely such a statement as Hassell's, which professes to give the population of each district in odd thousands, with as great a parade of exactness as if the Doctor had been employed by the Sublime Porte to account the heads of the Rayabs and the True Believers. We wonder he has not favoured us, according to the custom of the German statisticians, with an exact census of the cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. If mere names were of any value in such a case, we might confront Hassell's statement with that of Crome, a writer of some note, who wrote two years later (1818), and with Hassell's work in his hands, estimates the population of European Turkey at no more than 6,700,000, of whom he says one-third are Turks, and three millions Greeks. Hassell, if we remember right, gives no authorities; and Crome, though he refers to several writers, does not quote them in such a way as to assure us that he had ever consulted them. Both of their estimates must for the greater part be purely hypothetical, founded upon some imaginary proportion between the extent of the country and the density of the population.

In a country where a census is never taken, we know of only one means of forming a tolerable conjecture as to the number of its inhabitants, namely, to compare its internal condition with that of other countries whose population is known. Till some states introduced the practice of numbering their inhabitants, and thus furnished data to judge of the rest, the most absurd estimates were often made. Thus Hubner, a German geographer, who was considered a leading authority in the early part of last century, gravely sets down the population of Europe at no more than thirty millions, which as Voltaire observes, was at least seventy millions below the truth. Even one year ago there were still many persons who believed that Ireland contained only three millions instead of seven. Of all the states of Europe, Spain, we think, may be most fitly compared with Turkey, as to extent, climate, soil, and general circumstances. Now Spain, according to the census of 1789, contained 10,500,000 inhabitants upon 190,000 square miles, or 55 persons to each square mile. We have looked into the works of Thornton, Clarke, Hobhouse, Pouqueville, Holland, Beaujor, Oliver, and the Memoirs published by Mr. Robert Walpole, and without falsifying all the impressions we have received from these writers, we cannot believe that the population of European Turkey is nearly as dense as that of Spain. Considering the desolate state of many of the provinces, we think it impossible the density can exceed three-fourths of that of Spain; that is, about forty persons to the square mile, or 7,800,000 upon a surface of 197,000 square English miles.

This estimate is borne out by the statements given by the best informed writers respecting particular provinces. Thortou tells us he travelled seventy miles in the most fertile part of Romelia without seeing an inhabitant; Beaujor says, the extensive country of Upper Macedonia is a desert, (vol. i. p. 129); Lady Mary Wortley speaks of Servia in similar terms, (Lr. 1. April 1717). Dr. Clarke found Eastern Bulgaria a little more populous; but in passing through many

parts of that country and Romelia, he repeatedly compared them to the steppes of Russia. The narrative in Pouqueville of the march of the French prisoners through Upper Macedonia and Albania to the Adriatic, affords additional proofs of the desolate state of a great proportion of that country. The testimony of these writers, we think, warrants us in believing that Wallachia and Moldavia, though thinly settled, are nearly as populous on an average, as Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romelia, and that Greece Proper, which has a considerable trade, is more so. Now, according to Beaujor, who is almost the only good authority on the population of Greece Proper, (though his estimate is in some particulars a little too low, this country embraces an area of 6,150 square leagues, (46,600 square English miles), and contains 1,920,000 inhabitants, which gives only 41 to each square mile. Again, Wallachia and Moldavia, which embrace 40,000 square miles have a population of one million, or 25 to each square mile according to Thornton, and one million and a half, or 38 to each square mile according to Wilkinson. If then, Greece, which taken collectively, is certainly the most densely peopled province, rises very little above the ratio of 40 inhabitants to the square mile, while some of the others fall much below it, we do not see how the population of the whole can exceed our estimate of seven or eight millions.

On this population, amounting, let us suppose, in round numbers, to eight millions, how many are Greeks? To speak precisely in this case is as difficult as in the other. Hassell gives a lumping estimate of five millions; Crome says three; and the late Professor Carlyle, in one of his letters published by Mr. Walpole, says three and a half. We are convinced that all these writers have been led into exaggeration, by confounding under the name of Greeks men of different nations who profess the Greek religion. But if we exclude the Bulgarians, Servians, Albanians, &c. who follow the Greek mode of worship, and confine the name to those who speak Romaic, and are recognised as Greeks in the country, we think it is plain they cannot amount to nearly one-half of the eight millions. Mr. Hobhouse and Dr. Clarke tell us what many perhaps are not aware of, that in Attica, Beotia, and those parts of Greece generally where the Greeks are most numerous, a great proportion of the peasantry are Albanians, (Hobhouse, p. 430. Clarke, vii. p. 119. Svo.) The Vlaki also (or Wallachians of Mount Pindus) are scattered throughout the country. In northern Albania there are almost no Greeks; and in Thessaly the Turks form about one-third of the inhabitants. To save further details we refer to the article Greece in the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in which we think good reasons are given for believing that the number of genuine Greeks in Greece Proper and Albania together, scarcely exceeds one-half of the population, or 1,400,000 souls. Now if this be the case in those districts where the Greeks are confessedly most numerous, and if they are more thinly diffused through the provinces on the Danube, as all travellers allow, we think it is plainly impossible that they can amount to any thing near one-half of the entire population of European Turkey.

The Greeks are most numerous in the Morea, and form a smaller and smaller proportion of the population as we advance northward to Moldavia, the extreme point. It is allowed, that in all the parts beyond Mount Ossibus they are rarely found but in towns, in the character of merchants or priests. Now even in Salonica, according to Beaujor, they form only 16,000 out of 60,000: in Constantinople Olivier's estimate is, that they amount to one-sixth of the inhabitants: In the towns visited by Dr. Clarke, in Romelia and Bulgaria, they vary from one-third to one-seventh. If, then, in the districts beyond Greece Proper, there are few or no Greeks in the country, while they form only one-fourth or fifth of the inhabitants of the towns, is it not clear that in these parts they cannot amount to more than one-sixth or one-seventh of the population?

Combining these various facts, the conclusion we would draw is this, that including with European Turkey, Crete, Mytilene, Scio, and all the Aegean Isles, the number of the Greeks cannot exceed two millions and a half. As to their numbers in Turkish Asia, we confess we have no data to calculate by. But adding a million and a half for this division of the empire, we shall probably not err very much if we estimate the whole existing Greek population as four millions.

With regard to the number of the Turks in Europe, Professor Carlyle thinks they do not exceed one third or one fourth of the Greeks that is, about one million according to his views. Adopting this estimate, and adding a million more for Albanians, Servians, and Bulgarians who have embraced the Koran, the whole Mahometan population will amount to two millions. But the actual number of the Turks is of little consequence because, however few they may be, they have in their hands the resources of twenty millions of people.

Let us not suppose, then, that the Greeks are marching to an easy triumph. Their situation as to the power and multitude of their enemies offers too imperfect a parallel to that of their ancestors at Marathon, and so far as regards their own condition it is worse. Few in number, ill supplied with arms, and destitute of money without any resources in fac-

but their courage and patriotism, they have ventured to grapple with a power which has more than once contended successfully with Austria and Russia. To have done this deliberately, with a full knowledge of their dangers, and in the belief that extermination would be the consequence of failure, is an act, which in any age of the world, would merit the praise of heroism and magnanimity.

We should rejoice to see the Greek flag wave on the walls of Byzantium, as a cotemporary anticipates. But it is evident that the two millions and a half of European Greeks, supposing they could all combine, would scarcely be able to drive the Turks over the Bosphorus, unless they were aided by the rest of the Christian population. A common religion and common wrongs, are no doubt powerful ties; but difference of manners and language, and strong national antipathies, are bars to union not easily surmounted. The Works of Mr. Hobhouse and Dr. Holland, furnish abundant evidence that the Albanian Christians, who are the nearest neighbours of the Greeks and would be their most useful allies, hate them too much to make a common cause with them. In Turkey, as elsewhere, the stupid and causeless divisions among the governed have enabled their rulers to make tools of them for the oppression of each other. Though the Greeks have now been more than a year in arms, not a single movement in their favour has been made in Albania, Servia, or Bulgaria, a proof that the Greeks themselves are not numerous in these countries, and that the other inhabitants are little disposed to co-operate with them. We have no doubt, however, that the Albanians and the Vlaki, settled throughout Greece, incorporated as it were with the population, and speaking generally the same language, will join the Greeks cordially against the Turks. In short, the whole of the inhabitants of Greece Proper and the Isles, except the Mohomets, who amount to 400,000 or 500,000, will in all probability make a common cause. It is here, then, that the strength of the patriots lies. The Albanians of Albania, too, without aiding the Greeks, may fight for their own independence, and the progress of the insurrection may raise the Bulgarians and Servians to do the same. But we are not sanguine in our hope of seeing the Turks driven from Europe by the Greeks at this time. Nay, we venture to say, that Russia, who has an eye on the country for herself, would not suffer the Turks to be entirely dispossessed by any other power, and that as soon as the Greeks gain a decided ascendancy, she will internoe her mediation, and dictate a peace, lest the destined prey should be snatched from her hands.

Were the Greeks able to make themselves masters of all Greece Proper, that is of Macedonia, Thessaly, and all the country farther south, with the Isles of the Ægean sea, we should be satisfied. An empire embracing the whole of European Turkey, might be more powerful, and more secure against external attacks, but such a heterogeneous mass would not be Greek in its character, and, what is worse, could only be held together by despotic power. The Greeks, as the most numerous and active, might soon become the dominant party; but we would rather see them enjoying freedom themselves, than wielding despotic power over others. A small state with two thirds or three fourths of its population Greek, would have a better chance to establish a free government, and would present a better image of that classical Greece to which our feelings are bound by so many associations. The want of extensive territories would be more than compensated by the spirit of union, the concentrated intelligence enterprise, and patriotism, which would pervade the smaller mass under the animating principle of liberty. The Greeks would flock into it from Asia; and as its power was consolidated, and its population augmented, the new state might conquer one province after another from the Turks, and extend its sway without changing its nature, or losing its free spirit. This, however, would necessarily be a work of time. But Greece Proper, with the isles, if well governed, would support a population of six or seven millions. From the position of the country, and the genius of the people, it would soon become the most commercial state in the Mediterranean; and with the wealth and moral resources which its commerce would create, it would be one of the first powers of the second class in Europe. It is a mistake to think that all changes in the state of nations must take place slowly. The machinery of civilization is now so perfect, that a nation like the Greeks, who are remarkably distinguished by quickness of apprehension, and flexibility of character, would make the arts, sciences, and social improvements of western Europe their own, within an incredibly short space of time. "If I were called upon," says Mr. Galt, in his Letters from the Levant, "to give a general opinion of the Greeks as they are at this moment, I should find myself obliged to declare, notwithstanding my partiality for my own countrymen, that in point of capacity they are the first people I have had an opportunity of observing. They have generally more acuteness and talent than I can well describe. I do not mean information or wisdom; but only this, that their actions are to a surprising degree of minuteness, guided by judgment. They do nothing without having reflected on the consequences." Instead of raising an outcry about their degradation, we may rather wonder that the national genius has triumphed so much over the disadvantages of their situation. What other peo-

ple, placed under the barbarising yoke of the Turks has retained or acquired the tenth part of their activity, intelligence, and civilization? Nay, we do them no more than justice when we affirm, that in these qualities, speaking generally, they are intitled to take precedence of the Russians, Poles, and Hungarians. The great advances they made in commerce within a few years, when the situation of Europe afforded them an opening,—the enterprise and spirit displayed by their mariners and traders, show what might be expected from them were their industry protected by a good government. Amidst all their misfortunes they have never forgotten their country; and humiliating as their lot has been they are still proud of their name and lineage. Considering the Turks as intruders, they have never renounced the hope of seeing them expelled. Nor have they relied on foreign aid. On the contrary, sensible that knowledge and union are the sources of strength, they have laboured incessantly to spread the means of information: they have established schools, translated French and English works into Româic, and by drawing the attention of their countrymen to their ancient history, they have taught them what Greece may become by her own resources, and kindled in them an emulation of the spirit of their ancestors. With a liberality not often witnessed in more prosperous communities, Greek merchants settled in Italy, Germany, and Russia, have devoted large sums to these patriotic purposes. In short, they have made, during the last century, and especially during the last thirty years, great advances in wealth industry, intelligence, and national spirit. Let it not be said, that they are indebted for this to the lenity of their masters. It is the elastic force of the national character that has prevailed over the humiliating weight of a despotism, which has spread a thicker barbarism over every other people subject to its sway and quelled the original energy of the Turks themselves. It has been the fate of almost every nation to be conquered, and it is, therefore no disgrace to the Greeks that they fell under the power of the Turks, at a time when nothing in Europe could withstand them. But while other nations have, in course of time, melted into one mass with their conquerors it has been the signal misfortune of the Greeks, that a firm adherence to their religion, forbade their union with their masters, and kept them a distinct and degraded caste. While we speak of their protracted slavery, we should not forget its cause. Had they yielded up their faith as easily as the clergy of England did in the reign of Queen Elizabeth they would have escaped that oppression at the hands of the Turks and that abuse at the hands of some of their brother Christians, which their constancy has entailed upon them.

The spirit in which they have entered on the present contest must raise our ideas of their courage and capacity. The simultaneous explosion of the insurrection in the isles, and all the parts of Greece, confirms what we have heard stated on respectable authority, that it was the result of an organised plan, prepared two or three years before it broke out.—They have not, like the Albanians and Servians, rushed to arms under the blind impulse of animal resentment; but having weighed their means and their dangers, having sunk their differences, and united their counsels, they have deliberately staked present happiness and future safety—property, honour, and life, in a great effort for their deliverance. This is not the mode in which a rude, ignorant, and debased people seek redress of their wrongs. They have been asked,

Who now shall lead thy scattered children forth,
And long accustomed bondage uncreate?

But the achievement which poets and travellers so ardently desired, but scarcely dared to hope, is already half accomplished. The Greeks have vindicated their high descent, and proved to their traducers, that they are not "changed in all save form alone," but, that with the language and physiognomy, they inherit the soul of their ancestors. Byron's Grecian bard can no longer exclaim,

My country, on thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is tuneless now—
The heroic bosom beats no more.

Greece is no longer "a nation's sepulchre," the foul abode of slavery, but the living theatre of the patriot's toils and the hero's achievements. Apollo and Minerva, with virtue, knowledge and patriotism in their train, revisit their long deserted shrines. The Genius of Freedom, "seated once more on Phyle's brow," exults to see her children at last disdaining "the bondsman's peace," and flying to arms, burning to avenge the wrongs of ages, to expel the tyranny that has so long dimmed the "green beauties of her Attic plains," and to raise up again the name and the honour of Greece. Her banners once more float on the mountains; and the battles she has already won, shew us that in every glen and valley, as well as on,

Suli's rock and Pargas shore,
Exists the remnant of a line.
Such as the Doric mothers bore.

While the Holy Allies growl out their chagrin at these glorious events, Europe at large hails with delight the revival of liberty and the arts in the land that gave them birth—the restoration of Greece herself

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to the enjoyment of those blessings which her immortal genius first prepared for the happiness and dignity of the human race. When we see her rising from her ashes, and resuming her place in the circle of civilized nations, in which she once shone as the morning star in the host of heaven, while young republics in a new world are commencing the same glorious career under happier auspices, it is as if ancient and modern civilization had at last met and embraced, and conjoined the efforts to banish barbarism, and renovate the world.—*Scotsman, Sept. 7.*

Spain and the Holy Alliance,

OR THE SEVENTH OF JULY, 1822.—BY AN EYE WITNESS.

The counter-revolutionary train now appeared every where ready for ignition. The Junta of the Faith, the Army of the Faith, the Provincial Government, the Monks and Friars, all the adherents of the ancient regime, and in general all the enemies of truth, knowledge, and civilisation, were in permanent activity, protected in the rear by the bayonets of that most potent engine of the faith, the French Sanitary Cordon. From all parts of the Peninsula, and from all the Courts of the Holy Alliance, every eye was fixed upon the Spanish Capital, as the centre and focus of those deep-laid plans and proceedings, which were to free Europe for ever from the scourge of liberalism. The slightest symptom of disaffection to the New Institutions was minutely watched; and the welcome sounds of "Viva el Rey absoluto," or "Viva el Rey neto," uttered by hirelings or dependents in the parlours of the Palace, or in some obscure alley of Madrid, were wafted by Cabinet Couriers Extraordinary to every Capital of Christendom. But of all the plotters and conspirators, the Royal Guards were the centre, the hopes, and the dependence. Besides the regiment of Carabiniers—which were so notoriously known to be disaffected, that they were ordered to be disbanded by the Cortes—there were six battalions of guards in Madrid, and in attendance upon the King, almost all of whom had been corrupted, and were openly and avowedly addicted to servilism. These took every opportunity which occurred, of insulting and provoking the people by seditious cries of "Live the absolute King!" and then, with the usual cunning and falsehood of Servilism, complained that the people first insulted them with cries of "Live the Constitution!" The blows which they had at several times meditated, particularly on the day of San Fernando, at Aranjuez, on which the factions in all other places had relied, and on that day, in many places, prematurely committed themselves, had all failed; and they now looked forward to the day of the closing of the Cortes, on the 30th of June, as that which would determine the period of the general explosion. The six battalions amounted to about 4,000 men, and the militia, artillery, and regiments of the line, stationed in and about Madrid, did not considerably exceed that number. They might, therefore, doubtless, in the first instance, have succeeded in getting possession of the strong holds of the capital, had they acted with promptitude and decision; for, although their general intentions were sufficiently known, and scarcely attempted to be concealed, no reliance could be placed on the chief constituted authorities; there was no probability of any of the troops from without being called in in time to oppose them, and the militia and garrison, as I have said, did not much exceed them in numbers, and could not have equalled them in discipline. On the other hand, the patriots had to rely on their having possession of the strong places of the metropolis, and the artillery; on their unanimity and devotion to a good cause; on the known patriotism and firmness of the Municipality, and on the disorganisation, want of unanimity, inebriety, and consciousness of a bad cause, which prevailed in the ranks of their opponents. They could also place entire dependence on the great bulk of the population of Madrid; they well knew, that, although they might be deceived or cajoled, those brave inhabitants of the capital, who did not hesitate to expose their bosoms to the bayonets of Murat's veteran legions, on the 2d of May, would never yield their liberties, in an open attack, to Ferdinand's Janissaries; and I have been assured by militia-men, after the affair was decided, that had the guards, in consequence of the surprise, succeeded, in the first instance, in carrying the square of the Constitution, and the artillery quarters, their triumph would have been but of short duration. So great was the indignation of the people, that the windows of the houses were garrisoned, in order, if they should for a moment prevail, to destroy them by small arms. Their success would not have been of 24 hours duration.

Previous to the 30th of June, the conspiracy against the Constitution had been completely organised. The sparring which on that day took place between the inhabitants and the guards, as the King went and returned from proroguing the Cortes, did not arise incidentally, but was the result of long premeditation. From the one side resounded "Live the Constitutional King," from the other "Live the Absolute King." These cries, as if in defiance of each other, were frequently repeated by the opposite parties; but although much ill blood was excited in the course of the day, no scenes of open violence took place until after the return of the Guards to the Palace. To this place two bat-

talions of them repaired, whilst the four that afterwards went to the Pardo, returned, no doubt by concert to their barracks. The first act, by which their open sedition was signalled, was the assassination, by some soldiers, of one of the battalions in the Palace, of one of their best and most patriotic officers, First Lieutenant Don Mamerto Landaburu, as he was endeavouring by exhortations to restrain them within the bounds of their duty. It was quite sufficient reason, in the eyes of these intemperate rebels, for the destruction of this meritorious officer, that he was of principles decidedly liberal. By Madrid Journals of a subsequent date it appears, that, on the 10th of August, Augustin Perez, private of the Guards, convicted of being one of his assassins, suffered the usual punishment of the garotte; and there now is every probability that the rest of his murderers will meet with a similar fate. In the night subsequent to the day on which this assassination took place within the precincts of the King's Palace in Madrid (Sunday, the 30th of June), the four battalions of the Guards, which was stationed at different quarters in the Capital, marched away, and took up their residence at the Pardo, a place belonging to the King, about a league and a half or two leagues distant. At this period, when their insurrectionary designs had not only become manifest, but were even openly declared all the officers of respectability, whether belonging to the battalions at the Palace or at the Pardo, who could effect their escape, detached themselves wholly from these corps, as well as almost all the sergeants, a majority of the corporals, and even not an inconsiderable proportion of the privates; and many more would have done so, but that latterly the attempt would have been attended with immediate danger to their lives. The battalions that went to the Pardo, on their way passed the Artillery quarters, which are situated in the Calle Alcala, in the premises formerly occupied by the Prince of Peace (Godoy). It being unknown whether it might not be their intentions to attack the Artillery, the Commandant, as they approached, sent to inform the commanding officer of the Guards, that if they advanced farther, he would give orders to fire upon them. The guns were all manned, and the matchers ready. The Guards halted; and requested a conference. They were allowed to send a deputation to the commander of the Artillery, and, upon an explanation being given suffered to pass. The Artillery quarters were at this time so weakly manned, and so ill prepared, that it is very questionable whether a brisk attack on the part of the Guards would not have carried them. They would, however, have sustained a considerable loss, even if they had proved successful; and they were not yet prepared to run every risk. They were also probably in a state of confusion from the defection of their principal officers. They passed on; and arrived, without molestation, at the Pardo, early in the morning.

The plan, it was understood, was, that these four battalions should wait at the Pardo, until they should be joined by the King, who was expected to be conveyed out of Madrid, by a long subterraneous passage, which connects the Palace with the adjacent country; and to be afterwards joined by the two battalions that remained still at the Palace. They were then to place the King at their head, and to march upon Pamplona, in the expectation of being reinforced by the various bands of insurgents, belonging to the army of the Faith, that might happen to be on their route; and, afterwards, united with the French army of the Sanitary Cordon, they would countermarch towards Madrid, there dispose in a summary manner of all the Liberals, and then proclaim a general amnesty!—Such was the diabolical plan said to have been conceived, certainly not by the King we must presume, but, in his behalf, by persons professing themselves to be his exclusive friends, aided no doubt by all the talents and genius, in this line, peculiar to the cabinets and diplomacy of the Holy Alliance; and its progress was stopped only because there was not sufficient courage to proceed, or because its execution had been rendered impracticable by the valour and patriotism of the Municipality, the National Militia, the Artillery, the Regiment of the Infante Don Carlos, some other patriotic corps, and the countenance of the valiant inhabitants of Madrid. Nothing, or much less than nothing, is due to the exertions of the constituted authorities: they were, in the scale of patriotism, so many degrees below the freezing point, that they deserve to rank high in the scales of servility and treachery. We are, indeed, told of the marvellous exploits of Morillo. It had been reported, that, having ascertained the design of conducting the King to the Pardo, by the subterraneous passage already mentioned, he, in order to obviate such a catastrophe, applied to his Majesty for the key of that passage, and, having obtained it, he prevented all egress by securing the gate at one entrance, and planting a guard at the other. By these things as they may, it is certain that the King did not join the troops at the Pardo; that the two battalions at the Palace remained stationary and that the original plan, whatever it might have been, was frustrated. From this, if it were true, we could deduce no favourable inference concerning the patriotism of Morillo, if we consider the whole of his conduct throughout this critical period. As he has much more understanding and experience of the world than the canaille of courtiers by whom the King was incessantly surrounded in his Palace, to say nothing of his superior knowledge and experience of military affairs, the conduct here attributed to him is

precisely that, which, under the then existing circumstances, he would have pursued, had he wished whilst he gave some chance of success to the insurrection, to ensure the safety of his Majesty's life. He must have been well aware, that if the plan had succeeded according to the original design, neither the King nor a single soldier of the Guards, unless by mere accident, would have ever reached Pampluna. They would have been attacked before they could have got half way to Vitoria, by double and treble their force of sound Constitutional troops. They could not, in such a body, and escorting the King, march by by-paths, like the common bands of the factions, so as to elude the vigilance of those troops which might be sent to pursue, or might come to meet them; and his Majesty's life would doubtless become the first sacrifice. Of this Morillo must have been perfectly assured. He must also have been well aware, that the moment the King had left his capital, either as a voluntary fugitive, or in captivity with his own Guards, he would be considered as having abdicated the Throne, and the Municipality and the National Militia would have immediately appointed a provisional Patriotic Government, if the permanent Deputation did not do their duty by instantly calling an Extraordinary Cortes. But, by preventing the flight of the King, it was contrived that he could not be considered as having abdicated, and that some chance should be given to the Insurgents of effecting a counter-revolution, or the re-establishment of despotism, by giving them every possible facility, during a whole week, to render themselves masters of the capital. From Sunday, the 30th of June, to Sunday, the 7th of July, the Insurrectionary Guards in the Palace, and at the Pardo, on the one hand, and the Patriotic Militia and Garrison of Madrid on the other hand, were in a state of declared warfare, without doing any thing but looking at each other. It was under these most extraordinary circumstances that General Morillo was appointed by his Majesty, Colonel-in-Chief of all the battalions of Insurgent Guards, being also, by virtue of his commission of Captain-General of the Province, Commander-in-Chief of the National Militia, and of the garrison that were opposed to them. This is, perhaps, the first time in the history of the world, that the same person has been known to enjoy *de facto* the command of contending armies, and to be the arbiter of opposite interests. He had at once free access to the King and to the People, to the Municipality, to the Permanent Deputation to the Ministers, to the Guards, to the National Militia, to the Artillery, and to the Cavalry. How far he might have been in their secrets respectively, it is perhaps impossible, and how far he made a patriotic use of his information, it may not be easy to ascertain. Perhaps he was in the singular position of being trusted by all the parties, rather from necessity than choice; and perhaps also he was in the position equally singular of inclining him to favour the cause of Freedom rather from necessity than choice. He was a considerable proprietor of Fincas, or national estates, which he had purchased; and, as such, it was his interest that the Constitution should be maintained. But if he could have been assured that despotism would have prevailed, it would have been an easy matter to stimulate an indemnification for the loss of his Fincas; and there is no doubt on which side, from disposition and habit, his inclinations lay. On the other hand, he must have been well aware how very small was the chance that despotism should prevail; and this contemplation must have again brought him back to a leaning towards liberal principles. Morillo seems to have done, on this occasion, what the basest of mankind would precisely have done; he put himself in that position, in which he was most likely to be safe, whichever of the parties should prevail. He abstained from doing every thing, which in his circumstances, an honest man would have done. An honest man, being Colonel General of six battalions of Guards, would have ordered the Guards to do whatever was necessary to restore the peace of the community, and upon their disobedience, he would have tried them as mutineers. He would have obtained the authority of that King whom he served, and they affected to obey, to enforce his orders, or to reduce them to obedience by force. He would have accepted of the offers that were repeatedly made to him, by the different corps of the garrison, and by volunteer officers and others, to attack those rebels during their week's stay at the Pardo. He would at any rate have made himself acquainted with their manoeuvres and intentions, during that week; and have given warning of them to the National Militia, Artillery, and troops of the garrison, so as to prevent their being surprised, as in some measure actually happened on the morning of the 7th of July. He would himself have taken the field at an earlier hour in the morning, and not waited until the victory was already decided, and all the firing had ceased. When this great Captain General at length took the field, with his companion, General Ballasteros, with much unnecessary blustering and swearing about the Constitution, which no body believed, it was actually six o'clock. The principal attacks on the square of the Constitution and other points had been made between three and four o'clock and failed; the Guards were, in a very short time, every where beaten, and by half-past five, or at any rate before the hour of six struck, they were in full retreat towards the Palace.

Ballasteros, indeed, when he took the command of that party of the militia which was entrusted to him by Morillo, might possibly have got a sight of their backs; but it is quite certain that they would have been equally beaten, if not much more soundly drubbed, had both these great Captains been lying fast asleep.

Roast Pig.

[The following exquisitely clever nonsense is from the London Magazine. It is almost worthy of Blackwood's.]

Of all the delicacies in the whole *mundus edibilis*. I will maintain it to be the most delicate—*princeps obsoniorum*.

I speak not of your grown porkers—things between pig and pork—those hobby deboys—but a young and tender sucking—under a moon old—guiltless as yet of the vice—with no original speck of the *amor imundicie*, the hereditary failing of the first parent, yet manifest—his voice as yet not broken, but something between a childish treble, and a grumble—the mild forerunner *præludium*, of a grunt.

He must be roasted.—I am not ignorant that our ancestors ate them seethed, or boiled—but what a sacrifice of the exterior tegument!

There is no flavour comparable, I will contend, to that of the crisp, tawny, well-watched, not over roasted, crackling, as it is well called, the very teeth are invited to their share of the pleasure at this banquet in overcoming the icy, brittle resistance—with the adhesive oleaginous—O call it not fat—but an indefinable sweetness growing up to it—the tender blossoming of fat—fat—fat cropp'd in the bud—taken in the school—in the first innocence—the cream and quintessence of the child-pig's yet pure food—the lean, no lean but a kind of animal manna—or rather, fat and lean (if it must be so) so blended and running into each other, that both together make but one ambrosian result.

See him in the dish, his second cradle, how meek he lieth!—wouldst thou have had this innocent grow up to the grossness and indelicacy which too often accompany mature swinehood? Ten to one he would have prov'd a glutton, a sloven, an obstinate disagreeable animal—wallowing all manner of filthy conversation—from these sins be is happily snatched away:

*Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with timely care—*

his memory odiferous—no clown enseth, while his stomach half rejecteth, the rank bacon—no coahiever bolteh him in reeking sausages—he hath a fair sepulchre in the grateful stomach of the judicious epicure—and for such a tomb might be content to die.

He is the best of saps—

Pine-apple is great. She is indeed almost too transcendent—a delight, if not sinful, yet so like to sianing, that really a tender conscienc'd person would do well to pause—too ravishing for mortal taste she woundeth and excoriates the lips that approach her—like lovers' kisses—but she stonpeth at the palate—she meddleth not with the apetite—and the coarsest hunger might barter her consistently for mutton chop.

I am one of those, who freely and ungrudgingly impart a share of the good things of this life which fall to their lot (few as mine are in this kind) to a friend. I protest I take as great an interest in my friend's pleasure, his relishes and proper satisfactions, as in my own. "Present." I often say, "endear Absents" Hares, pheasants, partridges, snipes, barn door chickens (those "tame villatice fowls"), capons, plovers, barns, barrels of oysters, I dispense as freely as I receive them. I love to taste them, as it were, upon the tongue of my friend. But a stop must be put somewhere. One would not, like Lear, "give every thing." I make my stand upon pig. Methinks it is ingratitude to send out of the house, sightly, under the pretext of friendship, or I know not what) blessing so particularly adapted, predestined; I may say to my individual palate—it argues an insensibility.

Our ancestors were nice in their method of sacrificing these tender victims. We read of pigs whipt to death with something of a shock, as we hear of any other obsolete custom. The age of discipline is gone by, or it would be curious to inquire (in a philosophical light merely) what effect this process might have towards intensating and ducifying substance, naturally so soft and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs. It looks like refining a violet. Yet we should be cautious, while we condemn the inhumanity, how we censure the wisdom of the practice. It might impart a gusto—

His sauce should be considered. Decidedly, a few bread crums, done up with his liver and brains and, a dash of mid sage. But banish Mrs. Cook, I beseech you, the whole onion tribe. Barbecue your whole hogs to your palate, steep them in shalots, stuff them with plantations of rauk and guilty garlic; you cannot poison them, or make them stronger than they are—but consider, he is a weakling—a flower.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Kishnaghur District.

By a letter received in the course of yesterday, of a later date than that communicating the article of intelligence inserted in the JOURNAL of yesterday morning; we are happy to understand, that measures have been adopted by the Magistrate of the district, which will, in all probability, tend to check effectually the desperadoes who have so long infested that part of the country. Such laudable activity on the part of the Police Authorities, is deserving of every praise, and must secure to them the gratitude of the Public. The following is an extract of a private letter:—

"I am happy to say that the daring attack made by a band of ruffians, on the persons of two Gentlemen in Kishnaghur, has met with immediate attention from the Magistrate, Mr. Turnbull, to whom information had been sent. I understand that some of the same Party, were concealed within the Gentleman's Factories a few nights previous—all night, and that close to his residence, but the Birjobassies going their rounds and perceiving something like men concealing themselves, gave the alarm. One of these persons only was secured, but not without a considerable struggle, and has already been dispatched to Kishenaghur for trial. I am led to believe that he was sent there for some very desperate purpose, and at the instigation of some Zemindar. The well meant caution of the Daroga had been acted upon, and the vigilance of the Burkundosses is entitled to the highest praise; but how lamentable is it to see the lives and property of persons situated as Planters, thus subject to such attacks, and without the means of acting on the offensive, as in this case, where the assailants were for some time known to be collecting."

"It is however well, it is no worse; and I cannot refrain recommending Gentlemen thus situated, as at a distance of 40 miles from the Magistrate's station, that whenever a similar outrage takes place, and the Thacoshdars are at all remiss in diligence, that they should not be exercised as to the means to be employed of apprehending, securing and forwarding such persons to the Magistrates: and from whom I doubt not, they will receive such thanks as the promptitude and necessity of the measure will justify."

Tauric Definition of Liberty.

The poor BULL has labored hard, to write a long Dissertation on the word *Liberty*. He prefaces his reveries with this erudite and grammatical sentence:—

"It is an acknowledged truth, that there is no word in the English Language more generally misunderstood and misapplied than the word *Liberty*; and in no case is it more particularly so, than in its connection with the Press. This Liberty in England does not arise from any positive Law; but simply in consequence of its not being prohibited. The checks *a priori* upon it in England, such as the stamps on newspaper, and the necessity of entering works at Stationer's Hall to secure them from piracy, partake in some degree of the nature of restrictions. The Laws which have been at several times enacted for the punishment of offences thro' the Press have of course been framed with a view to restrain the improper use of so powerful an Engine, either in individual aggression, or in opposition to the Government."

Then, without break or pause, as if risen from a trance, he says,—

"In the former case, as no change takes place in the mutual relations of Englishmen with each other, by removing to any foreign settlement under the operation of British Law, it is evident that the Laws which punish offences committed thro' the Press, by one individual against another, are equally applicable in all situations. We do not mean to say that this general principle is altogether without some exceptions; there may certainly be some local circumstances which render a modification necessary, although we are not aware of any, for character and reputation are equally valuable in every spot under the Sun. But since Englishmen do most decidedly change their relations with their Governors by such removal, the Laws which have been framed with the view to the connection which obtains between the executive in England and its subjects, are by no means adapted to the circumstances arising out of a different connection."

In his rapid movements of thought, having travelled from England to India, he hurries back from India to England again, and tells us, after his prefatory opinion of *a priori* checks, that—

"The fundamental and extensive power of the executive in England, and which has perhaps its best security in the regular gradation which obtains from the pauper to the King, can bear without shrinking, libellous and even seditious attacks, which would produce most serious injury on a power not thus secured; moreover the effect of these attacks in England is considerably weakened, and in many cases absolutely deadened, because altho' ostensibly directed against the Government, they in reality are only aimed at its officers, with the view of superseding them. In this light are most of the attacks on the Government at home considered by the great body of the People, and consequently they do not produce that degree of disaffection which they otherwise are so well calculated to effect."

And that—

"The gradation between the extreme ranks in England, to which we have above alluded, also tends very materially to paralyze the effect of the licentiousness of the Press in regard to Government. These, and many other reasons, prevent the necessity of a much greater degree of severity of check on the Press in its conduct towards Government, than what obtains between individuals; indeed there is none, with the exception that the crime being greater when the offence amounts to Sedition, it is of course visited with a greater penalty. In a country where the licentious abuse of, and direct opposition to, the Government are not counteracted by some such causes as those we have mentioned above, it is evident, that unless restrained they cannot fail in producing the most disastrous consequences. That such causes do not exist here is very evident."

Our Readers will no doubt think the Dissertation, so far as we have quoted it for their amusement, very recondite, very logical, and very classical: and the peroration, or conclusion of the Dissertation, is just what could be expected from the learned Editor of the BULL—composed of abuse, scurrility, and untruth. We must apologize to our Readers, for also copying this part of his elegant composition:—

"The licentiousness of the Press in this country, in its conduct towards the Government cannot be traced, as in England, to the simple desire of removing certain officers to produce the appointment of others; nor can it be traced to any desire to induce any change of political measures, in which indeed the British Community in India, being only residents by sufferance, have no right to interfere; in fact it cannot be attributed to any other cause than a factions and turbulent spirit, delighting in opposition, and careless of consequences. It is not necessary for us here to point out every particular instance of this licentious abuse; it will be sufficient for us to remind our readers of a most direct charge of ignominy against the late Governor General, and the vile and disgraceful attacks upon the present one, by the late Editor of the JOURNAL; in whose footstep the present Editor is pledged to tread, under the additional security of his being a Native of the Country.

"The manner in which he also has thought proper to animadvert on the firm and determined conduct of the executive in removing his predecessor, shews that the inclination is not wanted to equal him in the task of opposing the Government, under the color of advancing the public interest; but ability is wanting, as well as the peculiar tact of his predecessor in veiling the object; consequently the end and aim of the JOURNAL is now so plain and palpable, that the public can be no longer deceived. We purpose pursuing this subject shortly, and we trust we shall aid in promoting that just sense of the above conduct, which is evidently forcing itself on the public mind."

The BULL talks of "pursuing this subject shortly," after all the nonsense he wrote yesterday. As he has already bewildered himself, let him be careful he is not totally lost in pursuing the subject further.

In charity to him, we annex the following classical composition from the pen of an able and elegant political writer, on the Liberty of the Press, as a model for his imitation:—

"The liberty of the press, however, so essential to the nature of a free state, consists not in freedom from censure for any criminal matter that may be published, but in having no previous restraints laid upon publications.—Every freeman has undoubtedly a right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this, is to destroy the freedom of the press: but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal he must take the consequence of his own temerity.—To subject the press to the restrictive power of a licenser, is to subject all freedom of sentiment to the prejudices of one man and make him the arbitrary and infallible judge of all controverted points in learning, religion, and government.—But to punish (as the law does at present) any dangerous or offensive writings which, when published, shall, on a fair and impartial trial, be adjudged of a pernicious tendency, is necessary for the preservation of peace and good order, of government and religion, the only solid foundations of civil liberty.—Thus the will

of individuals is still left free; the abuse only of that free-will is the object of legal punishment.—Neither is any restraint hereby laid upon freedom of thought or inquiry; liberty of private sentiment is still left; the disseminating or making public of bad sentiments, destructive of the ends of society, is the crime which society corrects.—A man (says a fine writer on this subject) MAY BE ALLOWED TO KEEP POISONS IN HIS CLOSET, BUT NOT PUBLICLY TO VEND THEM AS CORDIALS.—And to this we may add, that the only plausible argument heretofore used for restraining the just freedom of the press, "that it was necessary to prevent the daily abuse of it," will entirely lose its force, when it is shown (by a reasonable exertion of the laws) that the press cannot be abused to any bad purpose without incurring a suitable punishment: whereas it can never be said to any good one when under the control of an inspector.—So true will it be found, that to censure the licentiousness, is to maintain the liberty of the press."—Blackstone.

Police Chowkeydars.

" There is a report in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of a trial of three Police Chokeydars for an assault on two Natives whom they had apprehended for gambling. As the verdict is calculated to produce an impression to the detriment of the Police which is altogether erroneous, we request our readers to suspend their judgment, till we are enabled to lay before them a correct account of the trial. We may however here observe that the learned Judge, in addition to what he is reported to have said in his charge to the Jury—observed on the verdict being returned—"I wish your verdict had been different, I am afraid it will produce a very bad effect."—John Bull.

In that spirit of candour which seems to pervade all the writings of our Contemporary, he means, we suppose, by the above paragraph to insinuate, that we have inserted the notice of the Trial, for the express purpose of giving rise to some "erroneous impression" which the verdict of the Jury is calculated to produce on the public mind; and that we have purposely left out a remark of his Lordship, tending to prevent any inference unfavourable to the Police, being drawn from the result of the Trial.

The fact is, that our Reporter supposing that to detail a mass of Native evidence could not be interesting to the public, gave merely a brief sketch of the Trial, embracing the charges against the Prisoners, the names of the Counsel employed, the substance of his Lordship's observations, and the verdict; this last, however, he was made acquainted with by a legal friend, as he left the Court, about 4 o'clock, when the Jury were still deliberating on their verdict; and consequently he could not have heard the observation of his Lordship, which the Editor of the JOHN BULL seems to insinuate we have wilfully omitted. But if the Editor had the means, as he now informs us he has, of putting the public in possession of an accurate Report of this Trial, it does not say much for his zeal in the performance of his duty as the conductor of a Public Paper, that, after a lapse of five day since the trial, instead of giving a more correct Report of it, he is picking out the defects in the one given by us; and telling his Readers to suspend their judgement on the case, until it suits his convenience to furnish them with a better account of it.

After all, however, if it be admitted that any observation which fell from his Lordship on the Bench, was sufficient to counteract the injurious effects that might be supposed to arise from the verdict, we put it to any candid mind to say, whether, what we actually did quote, as the substance of his Lordship's charge, is not as much, or more so, calculated to the attainment of this end, than the solitary remark given in the BULL of yesterday. We shall content ourselves by contrasting that remark, with the subjoined passage from our Report of His Lordship's observations, in order to enable our Readers to make the comparison for themselves.

" His Lordship expressed his belief, that if any decision were given which tended to discourage these men (the Chokedars) from performing their duty, that the Magistrates would find it difficult to procure men to serve in similar capacities."

Now let our readers compare this with the omitted remark which we have already quoted above, in the paragraph from the BULL of yesterday.

Defence of Calcutta Schools.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Having observed in the JOURNAL of the 6th instant, a letter signed "AN ENGLISHMAN," containing vague and general reflections upon the state of Education in this country, I trust you will not deny insertion to the following statement in reply, which has been written, with a view to remove any unfair impression, which the public mind may have received from the letter in question, to the disparagement and consequent injury of the existing Schools.

The apprehension which your Correspondent seems to entertain of "the idea prevalent in India, that a boy brought up here, cannot be well educated," it is to be hoped, is confined to a few, and rests in the minds of such only, as may not have been possessed of opportunities or inclination, to investigate the subject in a patient and unbiased manner.

It may be safely asserted, in reply to this passage, that the case is widely different, and living instances may be adduced in support of the fact, that young men have been, and still continue to be educated in this country, in a way, that thoroughly qualifies them, for fulfilling the duties of any situation in life; the circumstances attending their birth, and the violent prejudices excited against them from this cause, tending more to their exclusion from offices of trust and responsibility than any want of talent or capacity.

With respect to the preceding assertion, that the acquisition of a fortune is the sole, and only motive, which induces people to become Schools-masters, it may be asked; Why is such a principle to be deprecated in the present case, admitting it to be true, when it is the ground of almost all our actions, and prevails, not only in this, but in every other country, nay, even in England itself, where the system of education is so much and so justly extolled, for its superiority? I demand whether, that mutual obligation between the parent and Tutor of a Child, which exists at present will be absolved upon the completion of the proposed Institution? If so, the conclusion is obvious, since no men or body of men will engage to perform so arduous and responsible a duty, as the instruction of Children, without sufficient remuneration for doing so.

Many of this profession, however, do not acquire a competency by their labours, as is commonly imagined; nor are they insensible of this truth, upon first setting out in such an undertaking. The task of imparting knowledge to our fellow-beings is not unfrequently embraced, from the desire of earning an honourable subsistence, and at the same time, rendering ourselves useful to society in general. The duty is accompanied with a species of mental gratification, which the Poet has so justly noticed in the following trite but expressive lines:

" Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the sweet instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' euliv'ning spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose, in the glowing breast."

But to resume the subject, it must be confessed, that the allusion to a "Large School consisting of a hundred or more boys" with incompetent teachers, is but a poor compliment to the discernment of the Public, who it may be thence inferred, must connive at the abuses existing in such a Seminary, if they continue to grant it an extensive support, notwithstanding its glaring and lamentable defects; since a degree of supineness, so culpable in parents, can only tend to encourage the indolence of tutors, and cause a necessary and infallible detriment to the morals and improvement of their neglected Pupils.

As to the preparation for the Examinations that are annually held at these Seminaries, it does not appear, that so much attention is bestowed upon this subject, as is manifestly insinuated.

The proficiency evinced upon occasions of this nature, must obviously be the fruit of vast pains and unceasing labour. The superior Specimens of Drawing and Penmanship, that are witnessed, and so much admired, as well as the progress made in Latin and other branches of Learning, could never have been

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produced by a mere training for the occasion, unattended by a proper attention to the improvement of the Pupils, during the preceding part of the year. The preparatory study which in some measure prevails at the Public Schools, may be attributed to a laudable emulation in the Pupils themselves, and not to any design on the part of their Tutors, to impose upon the Public, by a false display of what is not actually taught. Thus what would at first sight appear culpable, is, in reality, deserving of commendation. I am persuaded, I am not singular in my opinion, when I add, that many persons wholly educated in this country, are by no means deficient either in point of intellect or behaviour, whilst a great many others may be pointed out, who, it would appear, import from England, whether they had been sent for Instruction, only a stock of impudence and vanity, accompanied with very little or no information, beyond that of frizzing their hair and tucking up their collars, so that it would seem, Education had metamorphosed a hopeful youth into a pert coxcomb, and blasted all the solicitude of his fond mother, for the new figure which her darling, (dressed cap-a-pie,) was intended to cut in the soil of India. This remark, however, is not without its exceptions.

Before I conclude these observations, it may not be foreign to the subject to state, that your Correspondent, in his admiration of the new projected School, seems to forget the consideration due to the existing Establishments for affording instruction. His remarks, I must confess, appear hasty and illiberal; and in thus giving my candid opinion of his sentiments, I am actuated only by a desire of rendering to each party his just due. I applaud and admire as much as any man, the design of the new Institution, and will most cheerfully contribute my mite towards its support, as a useful and desirable measure; but in doing so, it is just to form a right estimate of the merits of other Schools, and the advantages which they have long conferred on the community at large. The men educated within their walls are both respected and esteemed in society, and many of them may be held up as patterns, for the imitation of the rising generation, both in point of mental acquirements, and the moral rectitude of their conduct.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Calcutta, March 9, 1823.

SCHOLIS AMICUS.

St. Andrew's Church.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,
On examination into the circumstances stated by "A SCOTSMAN" in your paper of yesterday, and republished in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of this day, I have to say that I find the whole story a fabrication of your Correspondent's. No persons whatever are allowed to loiter in the Verandahs of the Scotch Church. It is my duty to see that the Durwans and other Peons take care that no improper practices are allowed; and on the evening referred to by "A SCOTSMAN," there was no Mob of Natives either sleeping or smoking, or otherwise employed in the Verandah of the Church.—I expect you will publish this Letter.

WILLIAM TUCKER,

Calcutta March 11, 1823.

Church Officer, St. Andrew's Church.

Note.—While we feel the greatest pleasure in publishing this letter, we have no kind of hesitation in asserting on our own responsibility, from our intimate knowledge of the correctness of our Correspondent, that the letter signed "A SCOTSMAN" is not a fabrication, but that there was *bond fide* a mob of the description mentioned by him in the Veranda of the Scotch Church on the evening in question. We have long known the Gentleman, who has adopted the signature of "A SCOTSMAN" and if our life depended upon his accuracy, we would willingly trust it to such a venture. We do not assert this from any thing like an ill-feeling towards Mr. TUCKER or any other individual connected with the Scot's Church, but because we place so much dependence upon "A SCOTSMAN's" honour, that while we are convinced that he would "speak the truth, and the whole truth" we are morally certain that he would speak "nothing but the truth." We are quite willing to admit that Mr. TUCKER may not have been aware of the fact, and that he would have prevented it had he known it; but we once more assert that we are most certain that such a conourse of people was collected on the evening in question in the Verandah of the Scotch Church.—ED.

Superintending Surgeons.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I am no disputant, but now and then can put a question aptly: neither have I made a pretension to learning, and yet I have shewn a capacity for choosing a learned cognominal.

"CANDIDUS" has not quoted any Regulation nor brought forward a precedent in order to shew that a Surgeon can evade the duty, when by Seniority and qualifications he is reported fit, and by the Government nominated to the office.

The power of Government to pass over such as are, by Seniority, entitled to promotion, provided they be unqualified, has never been disputed; but this is very different from vesting any power in the will of the person appointed to the duty.

The power reserved by the Government, is for the PUBLIC benefit, and confirmed to them by the Court of Directors on PUBLIC GROUNDS; whereas the matter of right maintained by "CANDIDUS" is for PRIVATE benefit, and cannot be supported by any argument admissible in discussing a public question.

The Staff of the Medical Department may not have RANK similar to that of the Army, but (like Judges of Appeal and Superintendents of Buildings) have official Rank; and this they claim on the same principle, REGARD TO SENIORITY, which is in practice and universally followed throughout the Indian Army.

The following General Order* shews they have PROMOTION; and let me ask "CANDIDUS," whether, on PUBLIC grounds, he could admit a Surgeon to claim a future right to it, after having before, on PRIVATE grounds, refused to take it?

What would be said to one who had shewn in favour of his own private convenience, a want of the requisite qualifications? "an established character for DISTINGUISHED ZEAL, STRICT ASSIDUITY, AND PROFESSIONAL ABILITY."

The want of any of these, would disqualify the Senior Surgeon for promotion, and in my opinion, by evincing on private grounds the bare desire to evade the duty, a Surgeon would deprive himself of all future right to claim a title for distinguished zeal, however assiduous and able he may be in his professional character.

I am, Sir, Your's,

GRYPHIUS PES.

* General Order, February 28, 1815.—"The Vice President in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders the Appointment in the Public Department on the 18th instant of Doctor William Russell to be Surgeon of the Civil Hospital at the Presidency vice Alexander Russel PROMOTED."

New South Wales.

Hobart Town, Oct. 9.—By accounts received from Batavia by the GENERAL GATE*, we are sorry to have to report the total loss, off Hog Island, in the Java Sea, of the transport-ship RICHMOND, Captain Kay, which delivered male prisoners at this port in May last; but we have the satisfaction to add, that no lives were lost, all hands have been carried to Batavia on the ALMORAH.—By the same source of information we learn, that the transport-ship MARY ANN, Capt. Warrington, which left this port the same month, had got upon a reef, where she remained for 36 hours, and suffered considerable damage. She was going to Calcutta for repairs.—Sydney Gazette, Nov. 22.

Floating Bridge.—A floating bridge, built by order of His EXCELLENCE the GOVERNOR for the Nepean River, was sent from the Dock-yard on Wednesday, the 4th instant. It is intended, we understand, for the more immediate purpose of transporting cattle across that river, but may be applied to all the uses of which bridges are capable. The construction is formed by two boats of 20 feet keel each, connected by one deck, surrounded by a balustrade; each boat has a rudder, but one tiller or helm is fitted, so as to act on both rudders at the same time, and direct the whole machinery. We are also informed, that the bridge is to be stationed in the middle of the river, with an anchor and cable, to steer across with the helm, as required.—Sydney Gazette, Dec. 6

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA,—TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1823.

The King on the prosecution of Mudden Ghose, versus Rajnarain Bysac, Kistnokinker Bysac, Kinnorahun Bysac, Muthoor Takhoor and Cherow Mullick.

Mr. TURTON and Mr. EATON were retained on behalf of KISTNO-MOHUN BYSACK, and Mr. FERGUSON for the other Defendants.

The CLERK OF THE CROWN read the Indictment to the Jury, which charged the Defendants with committing an ASSAULT upon one MUDDEN GHOSE, whilst in the execution of his office, as one of the Peons of the Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts in Calcutta, to which the Defendants pleaded—NOT GUILTY.

The facts of the case, as appeared from the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution, were shortly these.

MUDDEN GHOSE, (the Prosecutor) went in the month of July last, by order of the Court of Requests, to execute a warrant under a Decree which had issued from that Court against the Defendant, RAJNARAIN BYSACK. When that person was pointed out to the Prosecutor, he attempted to take him into custody, but was prevented by the Defendants, who came up with 10 or 12 Durwars,—forcibly took the Warrant from his hands and pushed him violently into the House of Muthoor Takhoor, where they beat him so severely, that he fell senseless to the ground. When he was in this state it appeared that Tarranechurn Chatterjee sprinkled water on his face, and afterwards took him back to the Court of Requests where he made his complaint to the Commissioners, who referred him to the Police. The matter was there inquired into by the Magistrates, and the Defendants committed to take their trial for the offence. It was sworn by the Prosecutor, that he lost twenty rupees in the affray, which had been given to him by his mother shortly before, for the purpose of paying into Court, on account of some costs, for which he was answerable. All the witnesses concurred in stating, that Kistnomohun Bysac was the most active in the assault, and that he repeatedly struck the Prosecutor with a roller which he held in his hand, but there was a variance in their testimony, as to whether he came up at the commencement of the scuffle, or joined in it afterwards, and also whether it was the Defendant Kistnokinker or Kistnomohun who took the Warrant from the Prosecutor and destroyed it.

Mr. BLACQUIERE deposed to marks of violence having appeared on the prosecutor's back and hand, at the time he made his complaint at the Police.

After the evidence had been gone through for the prosecution, Mr. FERGUSON said he did not think that the witnesses had deposited to any thing which could affect his clients, and should therefore decline addressing the Jury, in this Sir FRANCIS McNAGHTEN and the Jury concurred, and all the Defendants except KISTNOMOHUN BYSACK were then ACQUITTED.

Mr. TURTON then proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the other Defendant, KISTNOMOHUN BYSACK.—He would not pretend to say, that there was not something in the evidence to go to the Jury, with respect to Kistnomohun, particularly after what had fallen from Mr. Blacquiere, but the effect of this evidence remained to be shewn. It was, he said, a laid down principle of British Law, that where there was any thing in the evidence on the part of the prosecution, which tended to excite a doubt, the Defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and as this rule was not confined to crimes of particular nature, but applicable to all, he thought his Client ought to have it in the present instance. That a doubt must exist in the minds of the Jury, after the contradictory evidence which they had heard, was quite certain. Some of them had sworn that Kistnokinker had taken the warrant from Rajnarain, and destroyed it, others on the contrary had accused the Prisoner of doing so.—Again it had been said that that Kistnomohun was not present at the commencement of the scuffle; on the other hand, it had been deposed, that they all came together, which sufficiently shewed that the witnesses were inconsistent in their evidence, and created that doubt which he had before said his Client was entitled to the benefit of. It appeared to the learned Counsel, that the Prosecutor's object in getting up this story, was to induce the Commissioners of the Court of Requests to allow him time for the payment of the money which he stood indebted to them, under the assertion that he had lost it whilst endeavouring to enforce their orders. Mr. Turton concluded an ingenious and animated Speech by observing, that as the Jury had considered the Evidence insufficient as to four of the five Defendants, and acquitted them, he trusted they would not see any thing to induce them to return a different Verdict against this Defendant. Several witnesses were then called to prove, that the Defendant had driven out in his Baggy on the day, and at the time, when the affray took place, and that he did not himself take any part in it, but merely proceeded to the House of Mudden Takhoor, to compel the return of three of his servants who had gone there and engaged in the riot, but they failed in establishing his innocence to the satisfaction of the Jury, who after a short address from his Lordship returned a verdict of GUILTY.—*Hurkara.*

Lieutenant Colonel Lambton.

(From the Madras Government Gazette, Feb. 27.)

We have the melancholy task to announce to the scientific world, and to the Public, the death of Lieut. Col. WILLIAM LAMBTON of H. M. 33d Regiment, the late Venerable Superintendent of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India.

The labours of this Gentleman are well known to all readers of the Asiatic Researches, and their general utility as far as the geography of India is concerned has been too universally felt to need any illustration.—We may be permitted however cursorily to notice those parts of his works which are justly denominated scientific, and as such have made the Dekkan and central parts of India objects of classic interest throughout the civilized world.

The original object of the Marquis Wellesley* in establishing this work was to unite the East and West Coasts of the Peninsula, so as to connect the latter with the Government Observatory at Madras upon precisely the same principles as those which had been adopted by the French and English Philosophers in connecting the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris.—The Noble Marquis's choice fell on Lieutenant William Lambton then on the personal Staff of Major General Baird, and it appears that the powers of discrimination which characterized the whole of that great man's administration were here exerted with their wonted effect; for the mild, easy and affable demeanor of this gentleman did not conceal from the piercing eye of His Lordship, the great and grasping intellect, the high powers of reflection, and that wonderful uncontrolled perseverance which never viewed a difficulty or embarrassment but with a steady determination to surmount it.

In the progress of his labours the late Lieutenant Colonel found that a noble field was laid open for adding to the scientific data respecting the figure of the earth, by carrying a series of Triangles down that Meridian which passes through the Southern promontory of India; for as the extent of the same meridian was limited on the northern side by the boundary of the British Dominions only, there was obviously an opportunity of measuring a meridional arc of nearly 26° in Amplitude, which would be almost thrice as great as that which had occupied the Great French Philosophers Mechain and De Lambre between the Baltic Isles and Dansk.—Such a boon to Science could not escape the notice of our Philosopher—the difficulties however of attaining it, were such as would perhaps, have appalled any man of moderate capacity, though with him they seemed merely to enhance the value of the prize and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projector. Already had the meridional series been brought to Ellippoor, which gave an amplitude of more than 12° . of Latitude, and in spite of his advanced age, the active mind of the Philosopher still contemplated the extension of it to the northern limits of the British Dominions; for the completion of which alone he wished his life to be preserved. With a degree of vigour and fire which would have done credit even to his earlier years, he embarked for the continuation of his arduous career from Hyderabad in the middle of January, but Providence willed it otherwise.—On his arrival at Hingan Ghat on the 26th January, he fell a victim to a catarrh which had long threatened his existence, and which being ultimately attended with fever, put a period to his life.

Thus in an obscure village of Central India has died at the age, it is believed, of 75, one of the most highly endowed Philosophers and Mathematicians that ever trod on her shores.—A man whose name will ever be dear to science—one of the sacred few, who have tended to raise the fame of England in the intellectual scale with the civilized world. He died not ingloriously—long after the blazoned deeds of war and gallantry shall be committed to oblivion—long after the greatest feats of diplomacy shall be known merely on reference to musty documents—long after the most splendid victories shall cease to be the subjects of discussion, with the labours of Col. Lambton be viewed with interest by the votaries of science, and it will hereafter be one of the proudest boasts of the power which rules this country, that it has been the beneficent patron and steady protector of an undertaking, which confers more practical benefit in the solution of the grand question of the figure of the earth, than the efforts of all the world besides.”—From a Correspondent.

* Colonel Lambton, we believe, until a very few years ago, acted under the orders of this Government, and received every possible support; he began his operations here; and was enabled to do so at a much earlier period than might otherwise have been the case probably, in consequence of the Astronomer (who felt anxious to see a work of this description commenced in India) obtaining permission to spare him a Circular Instrument belonging to the Observatory—which we imagine has been of great use—as it was returned only about a year ago—ED.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Remittable,	Premium (Holiday,)	30 0 a 31 0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 p. et., . . . ditto, . . .			6 0 a 7 0

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 27, 1823.

Mr. W. B. Martin, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 28, 1823.

The following Appointments were made in the General Department under the dates specified:—

FEBRUARY 13, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon John Forbes Royle, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Saharnpore, and to the charge of the Honorable Company's Botanic Garden at that place.

FEBRUARY 27, 1823.

Brevet-Captain J. D. Herbert, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, to conduct the Geological Survey of the Himalaya Mountains, in the room of Captain Dangefield, of the Bombay Establishment, who has resigned that situation.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Captain John Chean, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, vice Herbert.

Lieutenant Bentz Buxton, of the Corps of Engineers, to be District Barrack Master 4th Division, vice Chean.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 5, 1823.

The following Appointment made by the Honourable the Governor General is published in General Orders:—

Major F. F. Stanton, of the Bombay Establishment, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 7, 1823.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 29th ultimo, to appoint Captain Robert Ross, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be First Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and to the Command of the Resident's Guard, in succession to Captain Ferguson, proceeded to Europe.

The extension of the leave of absence obtained by Captain J. De-Jamais, Commandant of the Bheel Corps, in General Orders of the 27th January last, is further prolonged to the 21st current.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain George Everest, of the Regiment of Artillery, and Chief Assistant to the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, to the Situation of Superintendent thereof, vacant by the death of Lieutenant Colonel Lambton.

The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the 1st Class of the Season 1807, who, on the 1st of March 1823, were Subalterns of fifteen Years standing, are promoted to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the Rule prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors:

Lieutenants Andrew Syme, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry; Charles Kiernander, of the 11th ditto; John Brown, of the 15th ditto; George Henry Hutchins, of the 15th ditto; Thomas Richard Macqueen, of the 23rd ditto; Benjamin Woolley, of the 30th ditto; Richard Burney, of the 8th ditto; Joseph Barnard Smith, of the 17th ditto; Henry Burney, of the 20th ditto; John Wilson, of the 11th ditto; George Hicks, of the 9th ditto; John O'Quife Beckett, of the 22d ditto; James William Douglas, of the 26th ditto; Thomas Colley, of the 1st ditto; James Manson, of the 8th ditto; Thomas Joseph Goding, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment; Stephen Swaine, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry; John Joseph Casement, of the 19th ditto; John Thompson, of the 10th ditto; Alexander Gerard, of the 13th ditto; James Price, of the 26th ditto; John Hogan, of the 27th ditto; George Douglas Stoddart, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry; George Burges, of the 5th ditto.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Calcutta; March 5, 1823.

Ensign C. B. Kennett, whose admission to the Service and promotion to his present rank are notified in Government General Orders of the 28th ultimo, is appointed to do duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's

Detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Dina-pore, and directed to join by water.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment,—Lieutenant Wm. Forbes, from 22d February, to 22d May, to visit the Presidency.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment,—Lieutenant J. B. Fenton, from 22d February, to 22d May, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

4th Battalion of Artillery,—Major C. Parker, from 1st March, to 1st April, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

4th Light Cavalry,—Lieutenant W. Mactier, from 1st March, to 1st May to proceed to the Sand-Heads, on Medical Certificate, and cancels the leave granted to rejoin his Corps.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 8, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers of Artillery are posted to Companies as follows:

2d Lieutenant John Edwards to the 4th Company, and 2d Lieutenant H. M. Lawrence to the 5th Company of the 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon J. Forsyth, at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to that Corps.

Captain Thomas Palmer, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Arnold. This appointment to have effect from the 1st Proximo.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

1st Battalion 8th Regiment,—Ensign J. H. Clarkson, from 1st April, to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment,—Captain J. Oliver, from 3d February to 15th June, on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

Garrison Staff,—Captain W. G. Stephen, Garrison Engineer, Allahabad, from 1st March, to 1st September, on Medical Certificate, to visit Poote.

Artillery,—Major G. Pollock, Assistant Adjutant General, from 1st March, to 1st May, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on Medical Certificate.

Captain Firth is appointed to act as Assistant Adjutant General to the Artillery Regiment during the absence of Major Pollock.

Assistant Surgeon Morgan Powell is directed to proceed to Cuttack by water, and place himself at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, Commanding in that Province, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Saunders, recently posted to the Civil Station of Ramghur.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 10, 1823.

The appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, in Battalion Order # of the 2d ultimo, of Lieutenant Pollock to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Britridge, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 14th Regiment,—Ensign W. Rutherford, from 8th March to 8th May, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL, Adj't. General of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 1, 1823.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Ewart, C. B., H. M. 67th Regiment, has permission to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his embarkation.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieut. General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, to Lieutenant Carroll of the 4th Light Dragoons, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 8, 1823.

Under the Rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective Names, viz.

14th Foot, Lieut. Thos Kirkman, 17th March, 1822.

16th Drags. (Lancers) W. Hake, 25th June 1822.

47th Foot, Lieut. Thos. Daly, 25th September, 1822.

69th Foot, Lieut. John Smith, 25th October, 1822.

59th Foot, Lieut. Samuel Clutterbuck, 25 October, 1822.

69th Foot, Lieut. Aaron Warlock, 20th November, 1822.

14th Foot, Lieut. Henry Johnson, 30th November, 1822.

30th Foot, Lieut. Richd. Mayne, 28th January, 1823.

14th Foot, Lieut. M. C. Lynch, 11th February, 1823.

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Head quarters, Calcutta; March 5, 1823.

Lieutenant Gillespie, of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons is appointed an Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor of Bombay, from the 1st February, 1823.

Captain W. Havelock, of the same Regiment, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency Lieut. General the Honorable Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. vice Lieut. Frankland resigned, from 1st January, 1823.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 6, 1823.

1. The Regulations for the Dress of Officers of the Royal Army, dated Horse Guards, 25th April, 1822, having been received by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, all former orders transmitted to this country relative to Military Costume, are of course to cease at the period directed, viz. the 25th of October of the current year, on which day the new Regulations will be in full force in India, so that every practicable endeavour must be made in the interval by all concerned, to conform to the Rules prescribed within the period specified.

2. In consideration however of the great inconvenience which in a tropical climate would be felt from a rigid adherence to these Regulations in all their parts, the Commander in Chief after a full review of the well regulated indulgences which have been from time to time sanctioned by his predecessor in command, will take upon him to permit from this date the few following exceptions, solely in consideration of the intense heat at certain periods of the year.

3. The embroidered Coat is not to be worn by the General, or Personal Staff, except at the Government Houses of the three Presidencies, at Public Dinners, Levees, and Balls, on which occasions Tight Pantaloons and Hessian Boots are to be used, the same as prescribed for Officers attending Levees at the British Court.

4. The Dress as laid down in the Regulations is to be worn only at the Government Houses of the three Presidencies, by Regimental Officers of Cavalry, and Infantry, when attending Public Dinners, Levees, and Balls, on which occasions the Sash for Infantry is dispensed with. The Coat to be hooked only at the Collar, and a Waist Belt to be worn under it. The Girdle, Pouch Belt, and Sabre Tache, worn by Officers of Cavalry, may in like manner be dispensed with. The Jacket to be hooked at the Collar, and the Waist Belt as now used.

5. In every other situation whether of dress, or undress, all Officers are allowed, during the hot months, to wear White Cotton, or Linen Trowsers, or Overalls. Their Coats, or Jakets hooked only at the Collar, without Sash, or Girdle, and the Waist Belt under the Coat, or Jacket. The only exceptions are, that on Public Duty, or at Reviews, Officers are to be dressed exactly according to the King's Regulations with the indulgence of wearing the Loose Trowsers instead of the Tight Pantaloons.

6. The Woolen Overalls, or Trowsers, prescribed by the Regulations, are to be worn by all Officers of the Royal Army serving on the Bengal Presidency, from the 15th November, to the 15th February, at the Stations, and places below Patna, and from the 1st of November, to the 1st March, at the Stations to the North and Westward of Dinapore inclusive.

7. Their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief at Madras, and Bombay, are requested with reference to climate, and local circumstances, to fix the periods for wearing the Warm Overalls, or Trowsers by His Majesty's Officers under their command respectively.

8. The adoption by the Officers of the Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General's Departments, by the King's Brigade Majors, and by Regimental Officers of Infantry of the Shell Jaket, as an undress to be worn by Individuals when taking their Exercise in, or around Campments, or Camps, also at Regimental Parades, or Drills, but never at Reviews or on Public Duty, having with due consideration, been sanctioned by the Marquis of Hastings, the Commander in Chief orders a continuance of that attire on the occasions laid down. The Shell Jaket while on Regimental Parade to be buttoned, and the Waist Belt made of white Buffalo leather, inch wide, to be worn.

9. His Excellency further sanctions the use of Jackets of the lightest texture, and of the most convenient description for Functionaries of the Public Departments in their respective offices, and for Regimental Officers in their own quarters.

10. When Officers are engaged in Field Sports they will wear of course such Clothing as they may find most suitable, and on such occasions there can be no objection to their wearing round Hats; but it must be clearly, and distinctly understood, that in every other situation whatever, Staff Officers are always to wear Cocked Hats, and all Regimental Officers their respective Regulation Caps.

11. The Shell Jaket is to be made of scarlet Broad Cloth, or Camlet, with the Prussian Collar three inches deep, single Breasted, small Button, Staff, or Regimental, as the case may be, without Lace of any description, excepting that required to form the Shoulder Strap.

12. For the Staff, the usual Blue Collar and Cuffs, and for Regimental Officers, the established Facings of their Corps.—Field Officers

to wear Epaulets made small of the Staff or Regimental pattern, on the Shell Jaket.

13. the Commander in Chief having given every attention in his power to the severity of Climate, and endeavouring with the requisite advertence to Uniformity, to suit the convenience of the Army, he naturally expects all concerned will strictly adhere to the Rules laid down, as it would mortify him exceedingly to find himself obliged to notice any loose deviation after the latitude now assigned.

Head quarters, Calcutta; March 8, 1823.

Lieutenant E. Coventry of the 59th Regiment has leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

Captain Greville of the 16 Lancers has an extension of Leave of absence to the 24th proximo, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment at Cawnpore.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Selections.

Madras, February 28.—We yesterday morning received accounts from Colombo of the 15th instant, mentioning the arrival there of the Ship TRIUMPH from England, which she left on the same day as the ALLIGATOR, viz. the 25th of September.

The COLOMBO, GAZETTE says—

P. S.—The only intelligence which has yet reached us from the TRIUMPH is the appointment of Mr. Canning to the office of Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. Several persons were reported as likely to have the Supreme Government of India but no one named. Lord Maryborough and Mr. Wynn were among the persons named.

Madras Lottery.—The Drawing commenced on Tuesday when only one prize of 500 Rupees was Drawn.

Yesterday the Drawing was continued, when the following Prizes came out of the Wheel:—No. 3005 a Prize of 5000 Rupees. No. 4260 a Prize of 3000 Rupees. No. 4300 a Prize of 1000 Rupees. Nos. 2994 3218 and 3641, 150 Rupees each.

The only arrivals from Sea since Tuesday, are the CATHERINE from Port Louis—The MERMAID from Manilla Singapore and Penang, and the Schooner Tender COCHIN from Trincomalee. These Vessels bring no News. The Schooner left the Commodore in Trincomalee harbour on the 22d instant waiting for the arrival of the MADAGASCAR new frigate, from Bombay. The Commodore intends to proceed to Penang early next month.

His Majesty's Sloop of War TERMAGANT, Captain Dunlop, sailed yesterday afternoon for England. Passengers from Madras—Mrs. Maclean. H. Hargrave, Esq. Henry Pennell, Esq. and Wm. Pitt, Esq.

The free trader CATHERINE, Capt. Knox, also sailed for England yesterday evening.

The H. C. Ship WARREN HASTINGS, and the free trader LARKINS, are expected to sail to-morrow night.

Passengers per Mermaid.—Mrs. Carrapet, Mr. Harris, Mr. Carrapet and Mr. Zacharie.

Passengers per Catherine.—Mrs. Scarvell, Capt. Scarvell and family, G. Reed, Esq. Lieut. Creighton, died 18th February.

The DAPHNE, Captain Chatfield, arrived at Manilla on the 15th January. Trade was very dull at Manilla. A new Governor had arrived from Old Spain, and he had adopted vigorous measures to put down the revolutionary principles that prevailed.—*Madras Courier*.

Bombay, Feb. 22.—With a lingering hope that it might still prove to be untrue, we have refrained for two weeks, from noticing a melancholy piece of intelligence which was brought to Bombay, about the beginning of this month; it cannot now however, be doubted, that a boat from Surat, bound to Bombay, in which Captain Johnson of the Artillery and Lieutenant Robinson of the 20th Regiment had embarked, was lost outside of Surat Bar, on the night of the 27th ultimo, and that every person on board perished, with the exception of one native (Baudaree) who was picked up by another boat on the following morning. The account which this man gives, is, that he left Surat in a boat with two European Officers (who are known to be the gentlemen above mentioned); that in the evening of the same day, the Tindal in charge of the boat, thinking he should not be able to cross the Bar at night time, anchored the boat in the river, with a determination to remain there until day light; before midnight however, he was called up by the gentlemen, who urged him to get the boat under way and go to sea, stating that the wind was quite fair, the weather was clear, and they were only losing time by remaining there;

Friday, March 14, 1823.

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the Tindal remonstrated, but as they persisted, he got the anchor up and proceeded on his voyage. In crossing the bar, the boat (which was laden with tiles) struck twice, and began to leak so much that it required all the people on board to bale out the water; it appeared however that in this state they got out to sea, when in a short time the boat suddenly sank. On recovering himself, the Bandaree found that he and three others were clinging to a piece of the mast, which must have been detached from the boat when it went down; his companions dropped off during the night, one after another; but he, from being accustomed to use great exertion with his arms in climbing trees, was able to hang on till day light, when he was picked up by a boat, and brought to Bombay. We understand that the body of one of the gentlemen has since been washed on shore, but which of the two is not known.

The narrative affords a sad example of the imprudence of interfering with the natives in the management of their boats.—*Bombay Courier*.

Colombo, Feb. 15.—The honorable the Chief Justice quitted this for the Southern Circuit on Wednesday last. The Honourable Sir Richard Ottley, Puisne Justice, has been detained by indisposition at Colombo, but we understand proceeds to Galle to day.

Earthquake felt at Colombo.—On Sunday last, about three minutes after one P. M. (mean time) two distinct, tho' slight, shocks of Earthquake were felt at Colombo, following each other in the course of half a minute. No damage has been sustained either here, or in the several other places in the island, where it was also felt. We have accounts of the occurrence from Kandy and different places in its neighbourhood, Ratnapura, Matura, Hambantotta and Negombo. The Phenomena as described, seem to have been nearly the same every where; and were accompanied by a rumbling noise as of heavy ordnance moving along the ground. It appeared to move in a direction from North West to South East. Tho' our correspondents have given us the times at which they observed the occurrence at different places, yet as they have not always distinguished whether the time was solar or mean time, and as the accuracy of Watches at out stations is not always to be relied on, we do not think the data in this respect, are given with sufficient accuracy, to be useful. The Sky was clear, but no greater heat, or other difference of Temperature observed from what is usual at this period of the year.—*Ceylon Gazette*.

Serampore College.—We have just been favored with the Third Report relative to Serampore College for the year ending December 31st 1822. It will be recollect'd, that the great object of this highly laudable Institution is to diffuse that light throughout the country as far as its influence can extend, which shall promote the welfare of India by ameliorating its intellectual and moral condition. This it aims at accomplishing, says the Report, by giving a classic Indian education to the ablest of the youths furnished by its increasing native Christian population, together with a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, of general history, geography, and natural science, and of the English tongue to a select number;—by imparting general knowledge to such Hindoo and Mussulman youths as may be placed on the Institution by subscribers who have that privilege,—and by holding out to those European and Indo British youth who may wish to study at Serampore College all its advantages without any distinction relative to birth, nation, or religious creed. The College Buildings are so far advanced as to admit of business being conducted in them. The twelve side rooms of the Central Building are nearly all finished, together with the Lecture Room and Library, but until the two east iron staircases, which have been commissioned from England, and are daily expected, arrive, the Central Building cannot be completed. Of the four suites of rooms for the Professors, two are finished. Each suite contains eight rooms of various sizes, four below and four above, with an upper and lower veranda to the south, the upper veranda being supported by sixteen pillars of the Ionic order. The Rev. JOHN MACK, who recently delivered an able course of Lectures on Chemistry in the room belonging to the Asiatic Society, is appointed to the duties of the scientific department of the College.

The number of Students mentioned in the last Report, was forty-five. The number at present on the College foundation is fifty.

The Committee have admitted two Mussulman youths from Delhi, on a fund termed the Delhi School Fund, under the direction of Captain Gowen, who, on his late departure for Europe, thought he could not better provide for the future diffusion of knowledge in that city, than by two youths from Delhi being constantly supported at Serampore College on the interest of this fund. Of these two youths, one is now studying Persian, and the other Sanskrit. A third admitted is a Mahattra Brahman about twenty a good Persian scholar, whom Capt. Gowen has placed here for three years at his own expense, with the view of enlarging his mind. He is now studying Sanskrit and English, in addition to Geography and the Newtonian system of astronomy. These three students, with the six Brahmins who are studying astronomy in the College, as their cast will not permit them to eat in the College, receive a certain sum monthly to board themselves according to their ideas of cast, while they regularly attend the College at the appointed hours.

The fourth quarterly Examination of the Students was held in the College Hall in the presence of the Hon'ble Colonel KREFTING, Governor of Serampore, and various other gentlemen. It is intended in the ensuing year to give the native youths, who are studying English, some knowledge of the first principles of Chemistry with the hope of diffusing a taste for science more widely among them. The Committee propose to add to the Collegiate establishment, a Divinity Professor.

As a suite of apartments is already prepared sufficiently commodious for even a large family, two Hundred and Fifty Rupees monthly, the salary fixed for each Professor in Serampore College, will enable a man whose whole mind is absorbed in the love of piety and knowledge, to support a family with comfort in a situation so quiet and retired. And should the generosity of the publick, enable the Committee to meet this additional expense in the course of the ensuing year, no further delay will be necessary.

The Committee also propose to have a Medical Professor, and, encouraged by the favorable disposition of Government, they have written home for a man who shall unite sound medical knowledge to sterling piety, and a regard for the welfare of India.

In cultivating the study of Astronomy among the Native students, says the Report, the importance of an Observatory has not escaped the notice of the Committee; and happily the height and firmness of the Central Building of the College will admit of one being erected with very little expense. The extreme height of the building is sixty feet; and as the front wall is raised four or five feet as an equipoise to the weight of the pediment on the pillars in front, that wall ninety feet in length, admits of an observatory's being raised on it, which will easily command the horizon free of all obstruction, at a height of nearly seventy feet from the surface of the earth, and in a situation where no rumbling of carriages can possibly affect the instruments. As an Astronomical Clock and other instruments requisite for an observatory, were brought out by Mr. Mack in 1821, or have been received since, the Committee suppose, that it may be completed for less than a Thousand Rupees. The utility of an observatory to those natives who study astronomy, must be too obvious to need mentioning; actual observations made from time to time, must carry to the mind that demonstration of the truth of the Newtonian system and the falsehood of their own, in its own nature irresistible.

The Serampore Missionaries have presented to the Library about 3000 volumes, which they have been employed in collecting, above 20 years. The Report thus concludes.

Having submitted to the public the present state of the College, with their views and wishes relative to its future operations, the Committee beg leave to mention the state of its Funds. These have been applied wholly to the purchase of the ground, and the support of the Teachers and Students, the Serampore Missionaries having taken off from the public all the expense of the College Buildings. But the Monthly expenditure of the College, with the purchase of the ground for the preparatory Seminary, has left them at the close of this year also, Four Thousand Rupees behind. In its annual expenses, however, the Committee have studied the strictest economy; and it is their constant wish so to watch over them, that every Rupee expended shall make its full return of value in promoting the welfare of India. The moderate scale of the expenses indeed, will be sufficiently evident when it is considered, that a College containing Forty five youths on its foundation, a European Professor and a sufficient number of Native pundits and teachers, has this year been supported at the monthly expense to the Indian public of little more than Six Hundred Rupees. The plan they have pointed out respecting a Divinity Professor, and a class of youths in European habits, will, it is true make the expenditure rather exceed a Thousand Rupees monthly in future, but they humbly trust that the objects likely to be secured by this sum, will be found such as fully to counterbalance this expense, in their utility to the country at large. And after more than a Lack of Rupees has been expended in providing buildings and premises in a situation well suited for such an Institution, it would be matter of regret were it to be so straitened in its operation for want of funds, as to frustrate its object and design. But this, under the Divine Goodness they cheerfully leave to that public who have hitherto so generously encouraged all their attempts to promote the welfare of their Indian fellow-subjects, intreating them to accept their warmest thanks for the patronage with which they have already honored this infant Institution.

They merely beg leave to add, that as among the gentlemen in various parts of India who honor the Institution with their patronage, some may be desirous that its benefits may extend to the part of the country in which they reside, and hence wish to send thence some intelligent native youth to be trained up in the College, any gentleman subscribing a Hundred Rupees annually, will be considered as the Patron of a Scholarship, as long as such subscription be continued, to which Scholarship he may recommend any Native youth for support and education in the College free of further expense, whether he be Christian, Hindoo, or Moosulman, it being only understood that the native youth

this sent, shall be subject to the rules of the College respecting diligence and correct moral conduct.

The Rev. W. Ward.—Died on the 7th instant, at the Mission House, Serampore, in his 51st year, after 36 hours' previous illness of the Cholera, the Revd. WILLIAM WARD, author of "A View of the History, Literature and Religion, of the Hindoos," and various other works. This excellent man arrived at Serampore in October 1799, since which time his life has been one continued scene of arduous and indefatigable exertion with the view of promoting the propagation of Christianity in India. His exertions and his works have rendered him so well known, even in Britain and America, as well as in India, that it is needless to enlarge here on his character. Suffice it merely to add, that in the various relations of social life, as a husband, a father, a friend, and brother, he was one of the most amiable of men. His last work, "Reflections on the Word of God," published scarcely two months ago, sufficiently discovers the source from whence he derived all that excellence of character, which now renders him so deeply lamented. It evidently breathes throughout the feelings of one to whom, "to live was Christ,—and to die, gain."—*Government Gazette*.

A Civil Question.—C. in the HURKARU presents his compliments to A LOUNGER in the JOURNAL and will be obliged by his informing him if irregularities were not committed in Tank Square, for what purpose the benches were removed?—March 12, 1823, *Hurkuru*.

An easy way of getting a Son.—Loaknoth Rose, an Inhabitant of Simla, Banian of Mr. Lindeman the Undertaker, on going out some where on the 22d of Falgoon, heard the cries of an infant in the drain along his way; he having approached it saw that the umbilical cord of the infant was not cut off.—Moved with compassion, he took the infant to his own house and afterwards gave notice thereof to the police, who ordered him to employ a nurse to take care of the infant, which he did accordingly.—The infant is still alive, and it appears from his figure and appetite, that he will not be liable to any disease. The publisher of this account, is of opinion, that the infant in question must be a natural son of a widow; and his mother must be virtuous, as she was unable to destroy the fetus; and after having been delivered, she could not even kill the infant through affection.—*Sun. Chas. March 10.*

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 13	Britannia	British	W. Snowball	Rangoon	Feb. 23
12	India Oak	British	J. Reid	Eskapelly	Mar. 2

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 13	Isabella	British	M. McNeil	Penang
12	East Indian	British	P. Roy	Rangoon

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DE RIO PARDO, (P.),—BOMBAY, passed up.

Kedgeree.—LORD WELLINGTON, (P.), outward-bound, remains,—EXMOUTH, on her way to Town.

Saugor.—DAVID SCOTT, outward-bound, remains.—H. C. Ship TAMER, below Saugur, outward-bound, remains.—RUMBANG, (D.), gone to Sea.

The INDIAN OAK left the CATHERINE at Eskapelly, half loaded, expect to sail in a day or two.

Passengers.

Passengers per Triumph, Captain R. Croseley, from England the 25th of September, to Ceylon and Bombay.

For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnet. For Bombay.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. Cosky, Cadet, Mr. Hyde, Civil Service, Lieutenant MacMahon, Messrs. Prescott, and Richardson, Writers, Dr. James Ranken, of the Bengal Establishment, and Lieutenant Smith.

Birth.

At Delhi, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Brevet Captain G. R. PEMBERTON, Interpreter and Quarter Master 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry, of a Son.

Lord Hastings.

EQUESTRIAN PICTURE AND MARBLE STATUE VOTED TO LORD HASTINGS.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the Committee for procuring the Equestrian Picture and Marble Statue, voted to the late Governor General the Marquis HASTINGS, the following list of Subscribers is published for general information.—The Picture is now in progress, and the necessary steps will be taken to procure the statue, as soon as the state of the Funds will admit.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
The Hon. J. Adam,	1000
The Hon. Sir E. Paget,	500
G. Udy,	400
T. Hardwick, Mj Gen.	400
J. Pattle,	400
R. Piowden,	500
J. Shakespeare,	400
W. Leycester,	400
G. Simons,	100
H. Shakespeare,	200
Holt Mackenzie,	200
H. T. Princep,	200
J. Bryce,	100
W. B. Bayley,	400
Chs. Lushington,	200
Joe. Barwell,	100
R. Hunter,	100
C. Morley,	100
H. Ward,	200
S. Swinton,	200
Hon. C. R. Lindsay,	200
J. Money,	200
W. Tower,	100
W. H. Okes,	100
J. Trotter,	100
G. Swinton,	100
R. Grindall,	100
W. H. Dick,	100
C. Trower,	100
Hans Sotheby,	100
Hon. J. B. Elphinstone,	200
D. McFarlan,	100
A. Colvin,	100
W. Ainslie,	100
J. Anderson,	100
D. Clarke,	200
W. F. Clarke,	100
J. Palmer,	200
Wm. Princep,	100
F. T. Hall,	100
James Colvin,	100
	Sa. Rs. 18,450

11th March, 1823.

JAMES BRYCE, *Sect. to the Committee*.

Death.

On Friday evening, the 7th instant, at Serampore, of the Cholera Morbus, Reverend WILLIAM WARD, aged 53 years and 4 months. This mournful event happened at a period when his exertions were more than ordinary. During more than 23 years his indefatigable zeal and industry was uncommon: never ashamed to make mention of the importance of Eternal things to every one who resorted to his house, which was a Bethel indeed. Few had gifts of prayer and converse equal to him: his whole deportment proved him to be an affectionate husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, an ornament to society, and as able and useful Minister of the Gospel of Christ—so that in his death, the world has lost a good man, the Christian hemisphere a bright luminary, and the firmament of Heaven has gained another star. The remains of mortality were conveyed to the Baptist Burying-Yard, on Saturday evening, surrounded by Ministers of all Churches, and a large concourse of friends from Calcutta, Chinsurah, &c. to pay their last tribute of respect. He had long laboured in this Country, and has left behind him the savor of the knowledge of Christ in the hearts of many. The Hindoo Converts looked upon him as their best friend and adviser, and as a mark of respect bore his remains on their shoulders to the tomb.

Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.

On Sunday evening next, his death will be improved at the Loll Bazar Chapel, at 7 o'clock, by his Venerable Colleague Dr. CAREY, Correspondent.

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